FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

The "Revolutionary Justice Organization" announced the release of two of the four French hostages taken in March, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, noting the statement was made to the *AL-NAHAR office 20 June by an anonymous caller who said* the move was being taken in view of "the beginning of a change" in France's Mideast policy and in the wake of Iranian, Syrian, and Algerian mediation. The radio added that the hostages' release has not yet been confirmed. The Voice of Lebanon had earlier reported the release of a number of Lebanese kidnapped in Beirut recently.

Meanwhile, the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party affirmed their "total adherence" to the 13 June Damascus agreement on security in West Beirut, stressing their readiness to implement the new security plan as soon as possible, Beirut radio reported. While the radio noted that Amal has instructed its forces to abide by the Damascus agreement, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports of a "mutiny" in Amal's forces led by 'Aql Hamiyah, the head of Amal's military department. Amal and Palestinian gunmen continued to exchange fire in the Burj al-Barajinah area 19 June, according to the Voice of Lebanon, which said the fighting disrupted efforts by a Palestinian National Salvation Front delegation to establish observation posts around the camp. A PLO statement cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio warned that scores of Palestinians face death in the camps because of the shortage of drugs and medical treatment caused by Amal's siege.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi aircraft raided Khark Island 19 June, hitting their targets and leaving "columns of smoke and flame," the Iraqi command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The Iraqi Air Force commander warned Iran in a press statement cited by INA that Iraq knows about Iran's techniques of "camouflaging, hiding, and alternating" its oil facilities and economic centers, adding that the Iraqis include such targets in their plans for future action and give priority to striking Iran's energy and oil resources. The Iraqi commander also warned foreign airline companies against cooperating with Iran, stressing that the Iraqi Air Force "does not distinguish between one air target and another over Iranian territory."

For Iran's part, a military source cited by IRNA disclosed that Iranian warplanes have attacked a base in northern Iraq belonging to the "monafeqin," Iran's derogatory term for the opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq. Iranian aircraft reportedly attacked the base in a low-level raid 14 June, destroying it "totally" and killing some 200 occupants.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will announce the cancellation of the September 1983 Shari'ah laws during a 30 June statement to the Constituent Assembly, *AL-AYYAM* disclosed in an article reported by SUNA. The Khartoum paper said the prime minister will declare the lifting of the state of emergency and the cancellation of joint defense agreements concluded by previous governments with Egypt and Libya. *AL-AYYAM*, which cited National Alliance sources, revealed that Al-mahdi's statement will also deal with current steps to convene a constitutional conference, noting that the National Alliance is seeking to persuade John Garang's SPLA-SPLM to attend such a conference and that an Alliance delegation will visit Addis Ababa shortly in this regard.

Libya

The Soviet military delegation in Libya visited the latter's air defense headquarters command 18 June, JANA reported, adding that the visit is in accordance with the agreement which Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud concluded in Moscow.

In another development, Tripoli radio cited a commentary by JANA's Arab affairs editor which castigated Saudi Arabia for its "suspect role" in facilitating U.S. "military infiltration" into the Gulf, asserting that the deployment of AWACS aircraft gives the United States "mobile military bases" through which it can impose "military control" over the area.

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisia — Tunis radio broadcast part of President Habib Bourguiba's "guiding speech" at the 12th Destourian Socialist Party congress, in which the Tunisian leader lauded the "all-round economic and social revival" in the country and maintained that the government and party have faced up to economic and social difficulties through "frankness" in telling facts to the people and by mobilizing their capabilities. Bourguiba praised Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali as "my right-hand man in the party and the state," and the radio cited his remark later in the speech that Mzali "deserves the trust" of holding both the premiership and the post of party secretary general "in the present and in the future."

Algeria — National People's Army Chief of Staff Major General Mostefa Benloucif began an official visit to the USSR where he was welcomed by the chief of the Soviet General Staff, Algiers radio reported.

FBIS

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Fatah Revolutionary Council Ends Tunis Meetings

JN191818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council has ended a series of meetings it began in Tunis 3 days ago. Our radio correspondent said an expanded statement will be issued later today on the Fatah Revolutionary Council meetings. The statement will include the most prominent and important political, military, and organizational resolutions. During its meetings, the largest part of which were attended by Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the Council discussed the autonomy conspiracy, the conspiratorial Marshall plan, and the attempt to create an alternative leadership to the PLO.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council also discussed at length the situation in the refugee camps of defiance and steadfastness in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah and the continuation of the second round of the liquidatory war, which was ignited by Nabih Birri's Amal gangs with full backing from Damascus. It also discussed ways of reinforcing Palestinian steadfastness and confrontation in the face of this ugly war in order to thwart its conspiratorial and liquidatory objectives.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council also discussed current efforts to reinforce national unity. In this regard it welcomed the Algerian president's initiative and called for convening a Palestinian meeting in Algiers as soon as possible.

In another development, the Fatah Revolutionary Council endorsed the Fatah Central Committee's decision to expel both 'Atallah 'Atallah and Ghazi 'Atallah and strip them of their privileges in the movement and of other privileges.

Issues Statement

JN200650 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The Fatah Movement, which met for 3 days in Tunis, issued a statement yesterday evening on Jordanian-Palestinian relations and the situation in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

Regarding Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the Fatah Movement's statement calls on the Arab League and the United Nations to intervene in order to put an end to the Jordanian authorities' measures against the PLO and the Palestinians in the interior. The statement indicates that the Jordanian authorities are placing obstacles in front of Palestinians in the occupied territory and expelling Palestinian strugglers from Jordan. According to the statement, all these measures are aimed at harassing the Palestinian people and economically strangling them. The Jordanian authorities' attitude toward the PLO is identical to that of the Israeli and U.S. attitude, which is hostile to the Palestinian people and their right to their territory, says the statement.

The Fatah statement also blames the Jordanian authorities for sheltering Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah], former member of the Palestinian Military Council, and for using him to distort the image of the Palestinian people's struggle. Fatah endorsed the Military Council's decision to expel Abu al-Za'im.

Regarding the Palestinian camps in Beirut, the Fatah statement warns Arab officials and all national forces in Lebanon of the consequences of the Amal Movement's continued implementation of the plot to liquidate the Palestinian resistance. The statement calls on all Palestinian resistance factions to discard differences and exert all efforts to ensure the success of the Algerian proposal to hold a reconciliation conference for all Palestinians.

'Arafat on Contacts With Gorbachev, Camps War

PM191319 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 16 Jun 86 pp 13-15

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, also identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, by Fahmi Husayn; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Husayn] Brother Abu 'Ammar, in your statement to the world press you called on the Arab leaders to stop the massacres "in the way they deem fit," either by deploying Arab forces or by enabling you to protect the camps which have been left at the mercy of the Amal gangs. How could that be achieved? Did you submit specific proposals to the Arab leaders regarding the question of Arab forces or the question of how they could enable you to protect the camps?

['Arafat] Actually, what happened was that I made contacts because I wanted the details to be worked out in quiet contacts between us and the brother Arab leaders so that we could deal with this new plight of the Palestinians in their camps, which has in recent days extended to the Muslims in West Beirut where over 250 Lebanese citizens were killed in 1 day. Most of them were Nasirites, members of al-Murabitun, or members of the 6 February Movement which was a Nasirite force liquidated by the Amal gangs and the 6th Brigade. The most serious thing about this matter is that Syrian Intelligence Chief in Lebanon Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an participated, for the first time this round, with Nabih Birri in supervising these massacres committed in West Beirut. The dual aim of this current plot is to completely end the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, in other words expel half a million Palestinians from Lebanon to create a new Palestinian refugee problem and then implement the plots being hatched in the dark against the Palestinian people in the occupied territory and elsewhere.

[Husayn] What could the Arab leaders or the Arab nation do to make it possible for the PLO to protect the camps?

['Arafat] There are many ways. If there is a will there are many ways but let it be known that we will not wait long to be given approval to protect our people (the camps). This is our duty and responsibility. We urge our Arab brothers to facilitate our task, but at any rate we are at present and we will in the future shoulder our responsibilities dictated by our national and pan-Arab duties to our masses.

[Husayn] How do you view possible developments in Lebanon?

['Arafat] King Husayn and President Hafiz al-Asad have agreed to introduce a plan providing for the entry of Jordanian forces into East Beirut to subdue the Christians, and Syrian forces into West Beirut. The aim of the plan, which was carried by Genscher on Shultz' behalf and discussed at the meeting held between King Husayn and President al-Asad, is to control the Palestinians and the genuine religious Lebanese forces. That includes deployment of Jordanian forces in Christian areas.

[Husayn] And what about the future of your relations with the Shi'ites?

['Arafat] I want to say that there are attempts to portray the fighting in Lebanon as being a Shi'ite-Palestinian fighting. My answer is that it suffices to note the attitude of some Lebanese Shi'ite leaderships which have condemned the attacks on the camps and the statements of high Shi'ite authorities in Iran and in Al-Najaf in Iraq exposing and refuting that claim. We respect and appreciate our brothers, the sons of the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon, because they supported us in times of crisis and they still support us against the Israeli enemy. Far from being the face of the Shi'ites, Amal wears the sectarian hat in order to implement a suspect plot. The good elements within Amal itself have rejected the plot against our people.

[Husayn] What has become of the mediation efforts between you and Jordan on one hand and between you and Syria on the other?

['Arafat] Regrettably, the situation between us and the Jordanian authorities is getting worse as a result of these authorities' attitude toward the PLO. This attitude has been escalated and continues to be intensified through statements by senior Jordanian officials despite our eagerness not to get emotional or react. Our position stems from our faith in the special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian people and from our PNC resolutions. As regards Syria, the results of the contacts between a number of Palestinian and Syrian officials were not positive. Then came the recent incidents in Lebanon and Syria's support for the Amal gangs' attacks on the Palestinian camps to cast a shadow on these contacts and their results.

[Husayn] Are there any contacts with Libya within the context of your customary eagerness to promote or renew Arab solidarity, particularly now that we are on our way to an Arab summit conference?

['Arafat] The situation between the PLO and Libya is different because there are no differences between us and the Libyans. Our relations get warm at times, cool at times, and are frozen at other times. They ebb and flow depending on developments. I must point out here that we adhere to our firm position in support of Libya against the sinful U.S. aggression against the Libyan people. That was clear in all the political and informational stands of the PLO and its leadership. I must also say that the Libyan stand regarding what is happening in Lebanon and regarding this war and aggression against the Palestinian camps is something we thank them for, and that applies to the present as well as past events affecting the Palestinians in Lebanon.

[Husayn] Mr Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, what is your comment on the so-called Al-Shawwa autonomy plan?

['Arafat] Brother Rashad al-Shawwa has no plan. There is an Israeli plan, which was submitted to him and which is in fact a U.S.-Israeli plan in which some Arab sides are involved. It is an amended form of the Yigal Alon plan, for the worse, and it deals with job classification and civil administration, or autonomy in its ugliest form, that is cantons or condominiums under a joint Israeli-Jordanian rule.

[Husayn] Brother Abu 'Ammar, could you tell us about the growth and clear development of Palestinian-Soviet relations and your meeting with Gorbachev in the GDR?

['Arafat] The warm and positive meeting which I had with Comrade Gorbachev in Berlin has come to silence and abort all the attempts made by some to drive a wedge in Palestinian-Soviet relations. Regrettably, these attempts were made by Arab sides but it later became evident that Palestinian-Soviet relations are too strong to be affected by such attempts. Incidentally, I must here mention the significant stand taken by the Soviet friends when we informed them, while our military council was in session late in April, of the Israeli concentrations in Tyre and Sidon. They took a friendly and principled initiative by addressing a firm message to deter Israel from embarking on such a mad adventure which was supposed to take place at the same time as the Amal gangs' attacks on our camps in Beirut in a pincer movement between the Israeli forces and the Amal gangs and their supporters. This in itself demonstrates, in practical terms, the important Soviet role in support of our people's cause and not only at the political and informational levels. This is perhaps a good opportunity for me to thank the Soviet friends and Comrade Gorbachev for their committed friendly stand in defense of our camps. We are noticeably in continuous contact with the Soviet leadership at all levels to discuss all details related to current developments affecting the Middle East and Palestinian question.

PLO Reports Continued Amal Attacks on Beirut Camps

JN181816 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1721 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] For the 34th consecutive day, Nabih Birri's agent Amal gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade are continuing to escalate their barbaric aggression against our Palestinian people's Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps in Beirut. A Palestinian military spokesman said that Birri's agent gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade escalated their crimianl shelling using tanks, rockets, and various caliber mortars against the Palestinian refugee camps, especially Shatila. The shelling lasted from yesterday afternoon until this morning. They also blew up a large number of Palestinian houses near the Shatila camp. The Palestinian military spokesman added that the agent Amal gangs are renewing their siege of the Palestinian refugee camps where health conditions are deteriorating as a result of the spread of diseases such as scabies and various other skin diseases and the proliferation of insects.

PLO Statement on Camps War Noted

JN191847 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The latest reports from the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut said the agent Amal militias are continuing to violate the cease-fire agreement on several axes of the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps by opening fire with various arms on the two camps. A responsible Palestinian source in the refugee camps said that the Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp was shelled yesterday evening by 92-mm caliber mortars and sporadic volleys of medium and heavy caliber weapons.

The Palestinian source today said that Nabih Birri's Amal gangs continue to prevent the entry of any medical supplies into the camps, a matter threatening the lives of scores of wounded and posing the danger of spreading disease and plague.

In a cable from the Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp, the Palestinian source affirmed that Nabih Birri's gangs, which have Zionist affiliation, insist on continuing to explode the situation while they reinforce their siege of Palestinian refugee camps. The source said that the Palestinian fighters continue to abide by the cease-fire agreement in order to thwart the attempts of these hireling gangs.

In another development, a PLO statement issued in Tunis yesterday said scores of wounded Palestinians face death because of a shortage of drugs and medical treatment inside the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps caused by the shelling of Palestinian citizens' homes by the agent Amal gangs and the Syrian regime's intelligence. The statement added that over the past 2 days Amal gangs stormed several Palestinian houses in Beirut and kidnapped four citizens, whose fate is still unknown.

The PLO statement said that the escalation of criminal aggressions against our Palestinian people in the refugee camps and Beirut comes at a time when the Syrian regime is boasting about cease-fire agreements and the lifting of the siege around our refugee camps.

Joint Forces Shell Israeli Settlements

JN181819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1721 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces fired katyusha rockets at dawn yesterday against a number of Zionist military targets in enemy settlements in northern occupied Palestine. The rockets scored accurate hits, inflicting grave material damage on these targets and killing or wounding a large number of enemy personnel.

Shell Lahd Position in S. Lebanon

JN191853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday morning used mortars to shell a military position belonging to Antoine Lahd's agent militias in Al-'Ayshiyah in southern Lebanon. The position sustained grave damage and many agent elements were either killed or wounded.

BAHRAIN

Paper Calls Murphy Mideast Tour 'Meaningless'

JN200917 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 20 Jun (WAKH) — In Bahrain, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has said that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's next tour of the Middle East to promote the so-called peace process in the region is meaningless and is only a link in the persistent U.S. attempts at procrastination in solving the Palestine question. The paper adds: The issue is not one of shuttle tours between the Arab capitals and the Zionist entity, but is basically that of the U.S. position itself on the subejct of settlement and Palestinian rights. According to recent U.S. statements and practices, it says, it has become perfectly clear that the United States only aims at imposing an Israeli solution on the Arab countries, at depriving the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights in any settlement, and at liquidating the PLO and removing it from the arena. Concluding, *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* calls on the Arab countries to directly demand that Washington declare a final and frank stand on the known Arab concept of settlement and stop pinning hopes on a positive U.S. role in such a settlement.

KUWAIT

Reaction to Oil Installation Sabotage Noted

Syria's Khaddam Expresses Concern

LD192145 Kuwait KUNA in English 2002 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 19 (Kuna) — H.H. the Crown prince and Premier Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah al-Sabah received here tonight a telephone call from Syria's Vice-President Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Khaddam expressed Syria's concern for the fire in the oil installations in Al-Ahmadi southern part of Kuwait. The Syrian Vice-President expressed his country's readiness to stand firm with Kuwait toward this acts of sabotage. Khaddam requested Shaykh said to convey to H.H. the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad greetings of the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Oil Production 'Normal' After Fire

LD200918 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0814 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Minister of Oil and Industry Shaykh 'Ali-Khalifah has affirmed in a press interview published here today that Kuwait is determined to continue with its declared oil policy. In his statement which was made to the newspaper *'AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, Shaykh 'Ali said: "No force can change the policy which the country is pursuing and we will not change our policy because of others."

He stressed that production and exports returned to their normal levels only few hours after the recent explosions. He also said: "The level of production is normal and we are able to increase it, however, we are not doing so because of our concern for cooperation with OPEC." He emphasized that the fires were completely extinguished in the early hours of dawn yesterday. He also urged people not to listen to the biased rumors which increase after any incident.

Soviet Trade Bank Official Heads Visiting Delegation

LD191956 Kuwait KUNA in English 1544 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 19 (KUNA) — First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Foreign trade bank V. Lekchenko arrived here Thursday evening at the head of a trade delegation in response to an official invitation from the public authority for investment. The Soviet guest will discuss with the Kuwait authorities commercial and economic relations between the bank and Kuwaiti financial institutions and will follow up implementation of the economic cooperation agreement signed between Kuwait and the Soviet Union in mid November last year. The delegation was welcomed on arrival by the authority's deputy managing director Badir al-Rashid and the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait and members of the embassy.

OMAN

YAR Minister Departs After Delivering Message

JN191345 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Dr Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri, YAR minister of agriculture and fisheries, left the country this morning following an official 2-day visit to the Sultanate during which he delivered a written message to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id from his brother YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

QATAR

Kuwaiti Oil Explosions 'Aimed at Disturbing Security'

JN191022 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 19 Jun (QNA) — The State of Qatar has denounced the recent explosions in the Kuwaiti oil installations and termed them as acts aimed at disturbing security in Kuwait and Arab Gulf states. This came during a telephone call Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani held with Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad to be reassured about the situation in Kuwait after fire had broken out in some oil installations the day before yesterday. The Qatari amir expressed his country's constant readiness to extend any help or aid required by Kuwait in this regard, praying that God will pjotect Kuwait and its people from every misfortune. For his part, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad reassured the Qatari amir about the situation in Kuwait and thanked him for this good initiative which expresses the spirit of close fraternity binding the GCC peoples and states.

Amir Receives Note from YAR President

GF181642 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1025 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 18 Jun (WAKH) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani has received a written message from YAR

President Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message was delivered by Dr Husayn al-'Amri, YAR minister of agriculture and fisheries and special envoy of the YAR president, during his meeting this morning with his highness the amir of Qatar. The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah ibn Nasir al-Suwaydi, Qatari minister of communications and transport, and 'Ali Ahmad al-Khidr, YAR ambassador in Doha. QNA has learned that the message deals with the current situation in the Arab arena and bilateral relations as part of the consultation and coordination between the two countries. The visit to Doha by the Yemeni envoy is part of his tour of a number of countries of the region to deliver similar messages to their leaders.

SAUDI ARABIA

Comments on Jordanian Envoy Assuming Damascus Post

LD192310 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Jun 86

['Abdallah Burhan 'Abdallah commentary]

[Text] The Jordanian ambassador to Damascus, Ali Khurays, went to Damascus today to assume his post as his country's ambassador to Syria, following the improvement of relations between the two countries.

In an important step toward consolidating relations between Syria and Jordan, and in order to consecrate the results of reconciliation work between the two fraternal countries, which took place under the sponsorship of the Kingdom, the Jordanian ambassador to Damascus today assumed his post as his country's ambassador to Syria following the improvement in relations between the two countries. Since 1981, diplomatic relations between the two countries have been at the level of charge d'affaires. It is expected that the Syrian government will soon take a similar step and will nominate its appointed ambassador to Jordan.

This exchange of ambassadors between Amman and Damascus was preceded by a number of meetings and contacts between officials of the two countries at the highest level, with summit meetings held between the Jordanian Monarch, His Majesty King Husayn, and the Syrian President, Hafiz al-Asad, in Amman and Damascus. The meetings were dedicated to reconciling ties between the two countries after a rift which lasted more than 7 years. The meetings materialized following a great improvement in relations between the two countries — a result of the good offices of the committee for clarifying the Arab atmosphere, which was headed by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

This makes the announcement of the exchange of ambassadors between Jordan and Syria a crowning result of these good offices, confirmation of the metal of the Arab fraternity, and the congruence of stands and goals. It also confirms and consecrates our belief that there is no strategic disagreement. It also confirms the originality and soundness of the starting points of the efforts exerted by the Kingdom for clarifying the Arab atmosphere and liquidating the marginal disagreements among the members of the one Arab family.

There is no doubt that the improvement of relations between fraternal Syria and Jordan and the restoration of normality to these relations marks the beginning of a new stage in the relations between the two countries. This improvement has contributed to, and will continue to contribute to the vitality of the joint Arab action and to activating the exerted diplomatic efforts toward mobilizing the Arab atmosphere and achieving the aspired-for Arab solidarity, which were stressed by the August 1985 emergency summit in Casablanca, when it decided to form two committees for clarifying the Arab atmosphere in preparation for holding the 16th Arab summit in an atmosphere of Arab unanimity which would help in making this summit succeed.

The efforts of the committee for clarifying the atmosphere between Jordan and Syria achieved this success, which was crowned by restoring the relations to normality. We hope that the committee for clarifying the Arab atmosphere will achieve a similar success in achieving rapprochement between Syria and Iraq, especially as this committee has previously succeeded in achieving a meeting between Syrian and Iraqi security officers at the end of last October at the borders between the two countries.

This reinforces the confidence that the Arab situation began to adopt a correct course, which reflects (?an understanding) of the requirements of the current decisive stage in the history of the Arab nation. Therefore, the great positive results which are achieved by the committee for clarifying the atmosphere between Jordan and Syria, and which reached the restoration of normal relations between the two fraternal countries, started to be directly reflected on the whole situation on the Arab arena, as it started to be affected by the positive reactions in relations between Amman and Damascus. This is in addition to the fact that the Arab arena will witness a new stage of joint Arab action. The essence of this stage will be the great hope of the Arab nation in achieving Arab solidarity in confronting the Israeli schemes and ambitions and in paving the way for the coming Arab summit, which, as everyone expects, will be a decisive starting point in the history of Arab solidarity.

Report on Syrian Debt Payments 'Unfounded'

LD182205 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2135 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Jun (SPA) — AFP this evening, discussing Iraqi-Iranian reconciliation, cited an Arab diplomatic source in Amman as having said that Riyadh recently proposed repaying to Iran part of the oil debts due from Syria, which are, according to AFP, estimated by Jordanian economic circles at about $2 billion, and that the Kingdom no longer intends to speed up Iranian-Syrian reconciliation, especially since the Arab summit meeting has been postponed. Commenting on this, an authorized source has said that AFP's report is unfounded. The source also confirmed the Kingdom's eagerness at all times for the success of all efforts aimed at uniting Arab ranks, and in particular the normalization of relations between Syria and Iraq.

YAR

President Receives PDRY Minister of State

JN191341 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, Armed Forces commander in chief, and General People's Congress secretary general, received at his office today Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, Central Committee member and minister of state for unity affairs in the southern part of the homeland. Thabit conveyed a message to the president from his Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland. The message deals with coordination and cooperation regarding unity between the two parts of the homeland and with tackling the results of the regrettable January incidents in a manner guaranteeing unity between the two parts. The meeting was attended by Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs.

President Receives Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman

JN191337 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, Armed Forces commander in chief, and General People's Congress secretary general, received Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman Brother 'Izzat Ibrahim this morning.

Talks during the meeting dealt with developments in the Arab and international arena, issues of mutual interest, and bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Kabab, health minister and member of the Standing Committee; 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, director of the president's office; and Iraqi Ambassador to the YAR 'Abd Husayn al-Rafa'i.

Badr Says 'Foreign Quarters' Involved in Sabotage

NC192201 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr said that several sabotage operations sponsored by Libya and Syria have been foiled in Egypt during the last 3 months. In an interview appearing in tomorrow's edition of *AL-AHRAM*, the interior minister said that security services are currently keeping tabs on a new subversive attempt that will be uncovered at the proper time and after having all the threads revealed and all the people recruited to carry it out arrested. The minister stressed that foreign quarters are financing some political wings in the country and that he has obtained facts upon which he is acting in this respect. He warned against any attempt to break the law or harm the security of the country, saying that such attempts will be squashed with an iron fist.

President Telephones Kuwaiti Amir on 'Sabotage'

NC191331 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak telephoned Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, this morning to assure himself that the situation in his country had stabilized following the sabotage targeted against certain oil installations there. The president said that Egypt supports its brothers in Kuwait with all its resources and feelings. Egypt is ready to give whatever the brothers there ask for to bolster their country's security and stability, the president added. The amir assured the president as to the current situation in Kuwait. He affirmed that what happened was a limited number of terrorist acts of sabotage which would not impede Kuwait from continuing its march.

Mubarak Receives Algerian Message; Phones Bendjedid

GF171432 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
16 Jun 86 pp 1, 23

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Text] Sources close to the Egyptian presidential palace have told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has received an envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid who handed him a message inviting him to visit Algeria as soon as possible.

The sources said the Algerian president emphasized in his message that Algeria will continue to be keen to heal the Arab rift and that it will do its best to overcome Arab differences and speed up Egypt's return to its sisters in order to put an end to Arab fragmentation and disintegration.

The sources said that the Algerian president said in his message that he will send envoys with personal messages from him to Arab kings and presidents on Algeria's affirmation of the need to settle Arab differences and restore Arab unity through the upcoming Arab summit.

The sources said that after reading the message, President Mubarak held a telephone conversation with the Algerian president in the presence of the Algerian envoy during which they exchanged views on the action Algeria will take on the Arab level during the next stage.

Assembly Committees Condemn Sabotage

NC191447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — The Foreign Relations and Arab Affairs Committees of the Egyptian People's Assembly have expressed profound concern for and strongly condemned the recent sabotage in Kuwait's oil depots. In a statement issued today, the two committees also underlined their support for the government and people of fraternal Kuwait and also their solidarity with them against those unscrupulous criminals whose evil hands have perpetrated these regrettable incidents. The two committees condemned all forms of violent actions that endanger the lives of innocent civilians.

The statement added that these regrettable incidents underline the soundness and far-sightedness of Egypt, which has, through President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, warned members of the international community of the danger of the expanding threat of terrorism to international peace and security and its grave negative effects on international relations. It was this that prompted the president to call for an international conference to combat terrorism when he was in Strassbourg.

People's Assembly Seeks New Arms Markets

NC171632 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly met today under its speaker, Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, and continued its debate on the draft development plan and the state's general budget for the fiscal year 1986-87. The deputies called for the opening of new markets for Egyptian arms exports in a bid to attract foreign currency and to help repay Egypt's foreign exchange commitments.

In other business, the Assembly approved the statement issued by its Foreign Relations Committee to mark the international year of peace. The declaration emphasized that the Egyptian people share the international community's concern over the arms race and the presence and expansion of areas of tension in several parts of the globe. This poses a threat to international peace and security and endangers man's drive for civilization.

The statement also highlighted the Egyptian people's determination to make every possible effort to alleviate tension in the world. The declaration appealed for an effective ban on the use of chemical arms, and for an agreement on reductions in conventional weapons and cuts in military spending. In addition, the statement expressed the belief that the establishment of zones free of chemical and nuclear weapons is essential for the cause of peace. Egypt's unyielding determination to put all UN resolutions and declarations on this subject into effect was reiterated as well.

'Abd al-Majid Returns From European Tour

NC200545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo from Rome tonight following a 9-day tour of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Italy. Upon his arrival, 'Abd al-Majid said that he will report fully to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on his talks in the three countries. He described these discussions as very useful and siad they involved all bilateral and international issues of concern to Egypt. 'Abd al-Majid said that his talks in Czechoslovakia and the GDR centered on developing bilateral relations. He added that, as a result of the discussions, trade with both countries will increase and there will be greater participation by them in Egypt's development projects. 'Abd al-Majid also praised the assistance provided by the Italian Government to the Egyptian economy. Italy, he said, has played a helpful role in this respect both through bilateral relations and through its efforts within the EC. He noted that Italy is a friendly country and has many interests in common with Egypt.

Planning Minister Leads Delegation to Washington

NC200731 Cairo MENA in English 0658 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 20 (MENA) — Deputy premier and minister of planning and international cooperation Dr. Kamal al-Janzuri left here this morning for Washington together with finance minister Dr. Salah al-Din Hamid and minister of cabinet affairs and state minister for administrative development Dr. 'Atif 'Ubayd for a week-long official visit to the United States. The Egyptian delegation will hold talks with the officials of both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as well as senior US officials.

Soviet Ambassador Ends Term, Departs 19 Jun

NC191311 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Belonogov has left Cairo for home, having completed his tour as ambassador to Egypt. He has been appointed as permanent delegate and head of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations. He was seen off at the airport by 'Abd al-Mun'im Sa'ud, counsellor at the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry, and by the Soviet Embassy staff in Cairo.

Alexandria Governor Dies at NDP Congress

NC192141 Cairo MENA in English 1912 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Alexandria, 19 June (MENA) — Alexandria Governor Major General Fwazi Mu'adh had a massive heart attack tonight while attending the National Democratic Party (NDP) congress. The congress was attended by Prime Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi and a number of ministers.

Minister Ghali Meets France's Mitterrand, Raimond

For MENA coverage of the visit to France by State Minister of Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, including his meetings with French President Francois Mitterrrand and Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, see the France section of the 20 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Husayn Congratulates Bulgaria's Zhivkov on Reelection

JN191300 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Text" of cable of congratulations from President Saddam Husayn to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on reelection — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. We are pleased to congratulate you on your reelection as chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, wishing you continued good health and happiness, and wishing the friendly Bulgarian people further progress and welfare, and continued progress and prosperity for the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

RCC Vice Chairman Returns From 4-Day YAR Visit

JN191927 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim returned to Baghdad this evening at the end of a 4-day official visit to the YAR.

In a statement to an INA correspondent before leaving Sanaa airport, 'Izzat Ibrahim said that his talks with officials in the fraternal YAR dealt with bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in service of the Arab nation's interests and issues of interest to the Arab nation, particularly the Palestinian cause and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Syrian 'Deteriorating Economic Situation' Viewed

JN191513 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut — Citing travelers arriving in Beirut from Damascus, reports say the Syrian regime is suffering from deteriorating economic situation which made the regime level new tax increases on private property, real estate, and food products like olives, grapes, pistachios, and beef, in addition to higher fees for driving licenses and marriage licenses.

At a time when the Syrian Arab people are suffering from hard living conditions, citizens notice that Hafiz al-Asad's followers and those close to his family are living in luxury. Citizens in Aleppo talk about two new buildings for two regime officials in the Al-Andalus Gardens area. The first building cost 17 million Syrian pounds and the second 30 million Syrian pounds.

Reports say that because of the scarcity of major commodities, particularly tea and coffee, the government began to distribute tea and coffee through ration cards with an average of 100 grams for every citizen. It officially fixed the price of coffee at 110 Syrian pounds [per kilo], while it is being sold on the black market for much more than that. Butter is also scarce. The price of meat has reached 75 pounds per kilogram. People also talk about deteriorating health services and the scarcity of medicines. In light of the clamor raised over this subject, the so-called People's Assembly had to form a government committee to study ways to organize and provide medicines. People say that physicians prescribe only one kind of medicine in most cases. Nevertheless, patients find it difficult to obtain.

Other government directives were issued stipulating that shop owners turn off the lights of their signbards at night. Electricity is being cut off in all areas for at least 3 hours daily. On the same level, the Syrian regime suspended hiring for all ministries and government institutions and departments except for extremely exceptional cases and only with the approval of the regime's prime minister.

People arriving in Amman today explained that this measure exposes the deterioration of the economic situation in general and the situation of the regime in particular. They revealed accurate information about the possibility of invalidating the law regarding supplying university students with government jobs after graduation. They also said that a decision is expected to be taken soon to retire employees and workers who are more than 50 years old without paying their pension salaries unless they have had long years in service.

Papers Warn Iran of Further Attacks on Vital Targets

JN191144 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, June 19, (INA) — Two Iraqi dailies stressed that any criminal act to be committed by Iran against a brotherly country would provide Iraq with an additional justification to retaliate in a more severe way until the rulers of Iran had come back to their senses.

In an editorial published here today, *AL-THAWRAH* daily said that Iran's rulers knew that as long as they had persisted in their aggressive course of terrorism their oil and all vital installations would remain under the Iraqi hammer.

It added "when the rulers of Iran sow dissension and evil in every corner of the Arab homeland they should expect to reap only further disasters, plights and huge losses."

AL-THAWRAH referred to yesterday's raid by the Iraqi Air Force on Iranian oil enterprises, saying that that raid reflected in a tangible manner Iraq's ever-increasing capability and overwhelming superiority over Iran.

The daily reiterated that Iraqi painful blows would continue on Iranian vital targets with the aim of further aggravating the economic and social crises inside Iran and, consequently, hastening the collapse of the Iranian regime.

A front-page article carried by *AL-JUMHURIYAH* daily here today stressed that yesterday's Iraqi raid had come to prove that "the strength of Iraq is the strength of the whole Arab nation and that Iraq not only defends itself but all Arab countries."

Had the Iranian rulers dared to aggress upon or commit a new crime against any Arab country, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* added, Iraq would make them pay for it, not on the basis of eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth, but rather on that of teeth for a tooth and eyes for an eye.

Communique 2,264 Details Khark Island Raid

JN191705 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,264 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With a genuine and noble people who are backed by the entire Arab nation and with a unique leadership and zealous soldiers who derive their strength from Almighty God, we safeguard the cradle of civilization, achieve glory for our beloved Iraq, and proceed with it toward a brilliant and prosperous future.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our giant Air Force remains determined to prevent the Khomeyniite aggressors from catching their breath by continuing to pound their heads and destroy their resources and supplies. The heroic eagles of the air carried out a new, successful raid against Khark Island facilities at 1328 [0928 GMT] today, hitting their targets and leaving columns of smoke and flames billowing from them. After carrying out their mission, they safely returned to the homeland under God's guidance and protection.

2. An enemy force backed by tanks tried to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our heroic fighters of the II Army Corps confronted it with all types of weapons, backed by splendid artillery fire. The enemy offensive was crushed and the bulk of the attacking force was destroyed. Two shovels were also destroyed and the rest of the force fled.

Our heroic units in the same sector sighted an enemy group of 20 soldiers, pounded it with all types of weapons, killing all members of the group, and destroying a 106-mm gun mounted on a vehicle.

3. To inflict further losses on the enemy, our courageous units in the VII Army Corps sector dealt several intensive and effective blows to enemy locations opposite them with all types of weapons, destroying several enemy positions, setting several enemy areas on fire, killing or wounding many Khomeyniite rogues, setting one large fuel reservoir on fire, and destroying two shovels and several weapons emplacements.

4. A heroic force from our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris raided enemy positions opposite our units' positions and captured a 21-meter pontoon bridge and 11 rafts. Our force towed the bridge and rafts back to its positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, one boat was also destroyed.

5. Heroic patrols from our brave units in the V Army Corps northern sector, while carrying out their duties in no-man's-land, captured the following weapons the enemy had left behind during one of the recent glorious battles our V Army Corps had waged: two 60-mm mrotars, six Kalashnikov rifles, five RPG-7 launchers, one (Strella) launcher, one radio set, one GC machine gun, one GC rifle, and one gas-operated rifle.

6. Four enemy soldiers were killed, two ammunition dumps were destroyed, and fires were set on the enemy side in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed, one vehicle and two firing points were destroyed, and one enemy soldier was killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

7. Expressing their rejection of the war, new groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront, bringing their weapons, and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. Charlatan Khomeyni's forces shelled the Khanaqin environs and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 June 1986

Release of Two French TV Hostages Announced

NC200438 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0315 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The Revolutionary Justice Organization has announced the release of two of the four French hostages held in Lebanon since March. An anonymous caller, who claimed to speak on behalf of this group, contacted the *AL-NAHAR* office at 0230 and read a statement which indicated that this step was being taken in view of the beginning of a change in French policy toward the Middle East and in wake of Iranian, Syrian, and Algerian mediation. It cannot be determined whether the hostages have actually been set free, or if it has only been decided that two of the four Antenne 2 [French television] employees will be released. No confirmation of the hostages' release has yet been received.

Six More Recently Kidnapped Hostages Released

NC192030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] 'Aziz Abu 'Abdallah, Samir Ilyas Jubran, Edmond Abu 'Atallah, George Salim Nasrat, Garen Kontakjian, and Murad Harutonian were released tonight after having been kidnapped in West Beirut a few days ago.

Speaker Al-Husayni Leaves for 'Official' Moscow Visit

NC200718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, left for Moscow via Damascus at 0930 today on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

New Phalangist Leader on Election, Party Policies

NC191824 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Dr George Sa'adah, the newly-elected Phalangist Party leader, has said that the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces should not be regarded as two entities. The Lebanese Forces, he pointed out, sprang from the party and is still an integral part. The Lebanese Forces, he said, will not take over the party and is not planning such a step. Sa'adah said that his nomination to the party leadership was not the outcome of a deal either with the Lebanese Forces or with the president of the republic. He added that he was originally running against both Dr Elie Karamah and Dr Samir Ja'ja', but Ja'ja' bowed out.

In an interview to appear tomorrow in the publication *MAGAZINE*, Sa'adah said that the election was a new and successful experience for the party. He denied that the 12 March uprising [within the Lebanese Forces in 1985] had anything to do with the elections.

Sa'adah was asked if he is going to bring the party's policies into line with those of President Amin al-Jumayyil. He responded by saying that the party had traditionally backed the presidency since its establishemnt, even at those times when it disagreed with the president's views.

Speaking of his relationship with former President Sulayman Franjiyah, the newly-elected Phalangist Party leader said that it is long-standing and strong, and had never been disturbed until Franjiyah came into conflict with the Phalangist Party. Despite this, Sa'adah said, I am in constant touch with the former president and have visited him twice. Sa'adah expressed hopes that his election would help bring relations between Franjiyah and the Phalangist Party back to normal.

Concerning Syria's role in Lebanon, Sa'adah stated that the Syrians had said that they were examining the views of various Lebanese parties and trying to bring these views closer together. This, Sa'adah said, may well lead to the convocation of a national conference to settle all differences among the Lebanese. If its position remains so, Sa'adah added, then there is no reason for conflict with Syria.

It is worth noting that Dr George Sa'adah received Salim and Carlos Khuri this afternoon. They were sent by former President Sulayman Franjiyah to congratulate him on his election as the new leader of the Phalangist Party.

Karami Chairs Ministerial Committee; Birri Comments

NC201129 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting of the National Ministerial Committee ended at 1330 today. It began at 1115 in the Government House and was chaired by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran, Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt also attended. Minister Salim al-Huss is currently abroad and therefore was absent. Other military commanders joined the meeting following instructions from the Ministerial Committee. After the meeting, Minister Birri made a statement in which he declared that the conferees had agreed to define the zero hour by next weekend. He emphasized that the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party remain committed to the closure of all military offices and the withdrawal of gunmen from West Beirut. The military commanders held a meeting in the Government House at 0800 this morning to add some practical touches to a security plan for West Beirut. Today's session follows 2 days of talks for this purpose. The commanders will submit their report to members of the Ministerial Committee.

Amal, Palestinian Conflicts Continue in Camps

PNSF Attempts To Set Up Control Centers

NC191326 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation from the Palestinian National Salvation Front managed to enter the Burj al-Barajinah camp today, in an effort to set up control centers and effect a cease-fire. The Palestinian delegation is expected to enter the Shatila camp tomorrow within ongoing efforts to implement the camps agreement and deploy the military force [established in the

Damascus agreement]. A source in the [security committee's] operations room has affirmed that preparations are under way to implement the agreement. He added that security violations will not obstruct the security committee's work.

PNSF Fails To Set Up Control Centers

NC191527 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A delegation from the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] entered the Burj al-Barajinah camp this afternoon, in a bid to set up the seven observation posts in and around the camp, as agreed at today's meeting of the central operations room staff. However, the delegation's endeavors proved to be in vain because of the tension pervading the camps' combat lines since 1445. Violent clashes broke out there involving the use of all types of weapons and these took up all the attention of the members of the delegation. Instead of carrying out their primary mission, they held intensive contacts to arrange a cease-fire and contain the fighting.

'State of Mutiny' Reported Among Amal

NC191704 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] According to exclusive reports, a state of mutiny now prevails among Amal movement ranks. The same reports indicate that 'Aql Hamiyah, the official in charge of the Military Department, is currently consulting a number of his aides to consider establishment of his own security and military apparatus, which will not be under the control of Amal's political leadership. According to the same information, this step by Hamiyah has led a number of Amal leaders to ask Minister Birri to put an end to this issue. Birri, in turn, summoned Hamiyah and warned him against the serious consequences of his move. Birri also threatened to reconsider the current structure of the military and even change the military leadership if Hamiyah refuses to change his position.

The same reports revealed that Hamiyah issued orders to recruit all Amal members who have been dismissed from the movement for lack of discipline and put them in a training camp in the Burj al-Barajinah area. Their training course is expected to be over at the end of this month, after which their mission will be to carry out attacks against the [Palestinian] camps.

Palestinians Strike Across Shatila Line

NC191511 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Palestinian gunmen infiltrated across the western combat line in Shatila and blew up three houses at 1700. Meanwhile, intermittent fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen is currently going on along the Burj al-Barajinah lines.

Amal, Palestinians Trading Fire

NC192043 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Amal and Palestinian gunmen continue to exchange mortar, rocket, and machinegun fire on Burj al-Barajinah combat lines. Meanwhile, West Beirut security sources say that the camp is coming under intermittent shelling from the southern suburb. An unidentified gunman fired a rocket at an Amal patrol near 'Abd al-Nasir mosque [in West Beirut] at 2220 today.

Amal: Abide by Damascus Agreement

NC191937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In a statement issued on its meeting today, chaired by Minister Nabih Birri, the Amal movement's Political Bureau noted that Israel's massacres in the south aim at subjugating the movement and making it recognize the occupation. The statement urged all of the movement's members to fully abide by the Damascus agreement and prepare an atmosphere conducive to its implementation. The agreement, the statement added, represents a prelude toward eliminating the sectarian and denominational tendencies that had been created by the regime.

Southern Suburb Comes Under Shelling

NC191837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Residential areas in the southern suburb were subjected to shelling by 81-mm, 120-mm, and 155-mm artillery, as well as to tank and RPG fire shortly after 2000. Shells were falling at the rate of three per minute in the areas of Al-Laylakah, Al-'Amrusiyah, Al-Murayjah, and Al-Karamah from positions in Al-Hadath, the Old Sidon Road, and the Tibnay Building. At 1900, the Palestinian camps and Reaby areas came under fire from the eastern areas and, at 2000, an RPG was fired at Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq from the Ashmun Building. In another development, a meeting between delegations from the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front is still in progress. The conferees will adopt final procedures on the joint operations room and the observers to establish a lasting cease-fire.

Amal, PSP Issue Statement on Security

NC200607 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] On the instructions of Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, a statement was issued following a joint meeting of Progressive Socialist Party cadres and the Amal Movement in 'Ayn al-Muraysah [in Beirut]. The statement affirms the total adherence of the two movements to the latest Damascus agreement and to the declaration issued after the Islamic meeting under the auspices of the Syrian brothers. It also declares their readiness to implement all articles of this agreement relating the security plan for West Beirut as soon as possible. These articles provide for the elimination of shows of military force, the withdrawal of arms, and the closure of offices. It also stipulates that all security affairs are to be handed over to the internal security forces and the nationalist Lebanese Army units, in accordance with the policy being prepared by the national committee. In addition, the conferees stressed their determination to take action to liberate southern Lebanon from occupation, to pool all resources and efforts to achieve this goal, to lay foundations for the nationalist plan, and to consolidate Lebanon's Arabism and ensure its harmony with the region.

Syrian Infantry Reported in Fight Against Hizballah

NC191745 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] According to exclusive reports, the fighting that broke out recently in western Al-Biqa' between members of Hizballah and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] was just a cover for the entry of a large contingent of Syrian infantry belonging to the Syrian Brigade, which was already deployed in the area. It has also been learned that members of this brigade are wearing SSNP insignia and are playing a direct role in the fighting against Hizballah, although some SSNP men are involved in the fighting. Syrian rocket launchers, artillery, and tanks, which belong to a Syrian brigade that was deployed in western Al-Biqa' as of 10 June, also took part in the shelling of Mashgharah.

Further Reports on ASL, Israeli Military Activity

ASL Shells Positions

JN200604 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Yesterday evening the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] command was informed that there was a concentration of Katyushas north of (Bawwabat Zumrayya) in the Hasbayya district. An ASL patrol immediately headed for the place and damaged the rockets with tank shells. The patrol then left the place, which came under heavy shelling. The ASL was compelled to shell positions which were believed to have taken part in the shelling. In another development, while an ASL patrol was carrying out a task in the Hula area yesterday, it discovered an explosive charge weighing 50 kg and a 120-mm shell on the Markaba- Tallusah road. The area was encircled and the charge and the shell were detonated. No casualties were reported. At dawn today, two Katyushas landed in the (Ruwaysat al-Mumya') area in the 'Ayn Ibil region. No casualties were reported.

ASL, Israelis Enter 'Liberated Area'

NC200618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] According to reports from the Hasbayya area this morning, an ASL armored patrol accompanied by Israeli intelligence personnel infiltrated 4 km inside the liberated area northeast of Hasbayya near Mimas. The force warned and threatened the inhabitants of the area. On its way balk, the force shelled Libbaya, Marj al-Zuhur, and Hawsh al-Qal'abah, injuring a number of people and causing heavy material damage to buildings and farms. Israeli artillery stationed in the Burghuz hills opened fire in the direction of the Litani river and the Qilya and Al-Dallafi area.

Four Killed as ASL Patrol Ambushed

NC200822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] A national resistance group ambushed a patrol belonging to agent Antoine Lahd's militia as it was passing near the township of Al-Tiri yesterday. A clash involving the use of machineguns ensued, and the group managed to take four men prisoner. They were later found dead outside the town. Israeli radio has maintained silence about this attack, but it has been confirmed by UNIFIL sources. According to these sources, two of agent Lahd's personnel were kidnapped on Tuesday when they infiltrated into the township of Tibnin. Their fate remains unknown.

Shamir Ready for Probe Into Shin Bet Affair

TA200627 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jun 86 pp 1, 20

[Report on interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Benny Morris on 19 June; place not given]

[Excerpts] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir in a major about-face, said yesterday that he supported some form of investigation into the General Security Service affair. But he remained opposed to "a police investigation and to a commission of inquiry," which he said would be damaging to the GSS.

In his first full-length interview on the GSS affair, Shamir said his opposition to an investigation had rested on the desire "to avoid damage." But he added: "Who can in principle oppose an investigation?...There are certain things that need investigating, if only to determine norms (of behaviour) for the future to prevent mishaps."

Shamir did not elaborate on the kind of investigation he would like to see, nor on why he opposes a police probe or a judicial inquiry commission. Citing Attorney-General Yosef Harish's on-going consideration of the issue, the vice premier said he did not want to "influence Harish."

"For our part," Shamir said of himself and Prime Minister Peres, "there is no pressure at all on Harish" to choose a particular course.

Shamir said he believed that the major reason for the "common front" between himself and Peres in opposing [outging Attorney General Yitzhaq] Zamir's line was their shared regard for Israel's security requirements. "Perhaps we also know more (about the GSS activities) than others.

"In the whole affair — and in our attitude to it — there are no political elements that could cause a division of opinion," Shamir said.

Shamir did not claim that the GSS should operate outside the law. It should not be allowed to disobey the law. No one has the right not to observe the laws, he said.

But, he added, "There are special incidents in which it is necessary not to act according to the accepted rules. There are special modus operandi in special areas of operation, such as in the war against terrorism, wherein one cannot act as in civilian life."

Zamir Criticized for 'Leaks'

TA181455 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Benny Morris and Asher Wallfish]

[Text] In a fresh twist to the General Security Service [GSS] affair, two Likud MKs [Knesset members] complained to the police and to Attorney General Yosef Harish yesterday that former Attorney-General Yitzhaq Zamir had violated the penal code by leaking secret information to the media.

Meanwhile, Harish indicated that he might not order any investigation of the allegations against the head of the GSS and his aides, who are said to have killed two captured Arab terrorist suspects in 1984 and to have subsequently organized a systematic cover-up.

Zamir yesterday described the Likud MKs complaints as a "diversionary" tactic aimed at shifting the focus of public interest from the GSS to himself. "I won't play their game. I won't argue with them," Zamir said, adding that there was no basis for the "excitement" surrounding the MKs' complaints.

MK Mikha'el Eytan and a group of 12 lawyers yesterday filed a criminal complaint against Zamir at Jerusalem police headquarters, arguing that he had violated Article 117 of the penal code by publishing information on the GSS affair which he had garnered in the course of his duties.

MK Ehud Olmert, in a formal complaint to Harish, said that Zamir had published "secret details...concerning his contacts with Yitzhaq Shamir and ...Shim'on Peres." Olmert alleged that Zamir had also given reporters "misleading information" by saying that GSS chief Avraham Shalom had ordered the execution of the two captured terrorists and that "several GSS men had lynched them."

Eytan's and Olmert's complaints related to information Zamir reportedly gave legal affairs reporters at a farewell reception on Monday.

Zamir said that everything he had told the reporters "had been published before, save for a few anecdotes. The fact is that the military censor passed everything published. There were no secrets involved, but obviously some of the things I said have caused discomfort to some people." Some of the statements attributed to him were inaccurate he said.

In a formal statement of rebuttal of Olmert's charges, Zamir said that no damage had been done to the state by anything he had said at the reception. However, the GSS affair raises serious questions of principle... "and the public has the right to know, indeed, must know the main facts concerning the affair."

Harish said yesterday that "there will be no whitewash of the affair." He was reacting to charges that he intended to bow to the wishes of the inner Cabinet majority and to rescind the instructions to the police, issued by Zamir before his ouster earlier this month, to investigate the GSS affair.

But Harish also said that there existed "a theoretical possibility" that there would be no investigation of the affair. He promised that he would submit his decision to Premier Peres and Vice Premier Shamir at the beginning of next week.

He added that should an investigation of some sort be instituted, it was possible that its nature or beginning would be kept secret from the public. He promised to "consider the advice" of Peres and Shamir before making up his mind, as the law instructs in such matters.

Shamir, who has repeatedly stated his opposition to any investigation into the affair, said yesterday that he opposed firing the GSS chief. He said that Shalom had "wonderful achievements" to his credit and that there was no replacement for him at the moment. "Both I and the prime minister object to his ouster...and oppose his suspension from duty."

(Zamir in the past had demanded Shalom's suspension for the duration of the investigation of the GSS, should it be instituted.)

Shamir added: "If anyone thinks that something should be corrected or changed (in the GSS), that can be examined, it can be discussed, but without exposing this organization, without destroying it, without revealing its secrets..."

Shamir said that it was up to the attorney general to decide on the best way to handle the problem. But he said: "Our wish is that those who deal with this take into consideration the survival of the state, its security, its defence."

The legal affairs reporters yesterday issued a public statement saying that the meeting with Zamir on Monday had not been planned by Zamir and his statements were to have served as "background" material rather than for direct quotation.

Tehiya MK Ge'ula Kohen yesterday cabled Harish, asking him to probe whether Zamir had revealed official secrets.

Likud MK 'Uzi Landau said that Zamir's entire staff should be dismissed before they caused more harm to the security of the state.

MK Ran Kohen (Citizens Rights Movement) called on Peres to decide on a judicial inquiry forthwith, especially as it was inconceivable that the men who had tried to frame Tat-Aluf [Brigadier General] Yitzhaq Mordekhay in the bus hijacking affair should go unpunished.

MAPAM's Victor Shemtov urged Knesset Law Committee Chairman Eli Kulas to invite Harish to the committee and explain that state security would suffer from the absence of an inquiry into the affair.

Shinuy MK Mordekhay Virshubsky blasted Olmert, who was the first to reveal that the "senior legal source" who briefed journalists on Monday had been Zamir. Virshubsky said that all Olmert wanted was to discredit Zamir in the eyes of Harish, so that Harish would have grounds for following the opposite course from Zamir in the affair.

Court Session Ends

TA201111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The High Court of Justice will resume its deliberations on the case of the Shin Bet director next Monday in the afternoon. Today's session was held behind closed doors and lasted 4 hours. In addition to Attorney General Harish and the appelant's attorney, the session was attended by the prime minister's aide-de-camp and three other men connected with the affair. The appeal against the prime minister and the director of the Shin Bet was submitted by Rafi Malka, a Shin Bet man, and the debate is being held before a senior panel of the Supreme Court composed of Justices Shamgar, Ben-Porat, and Baraq.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that the justices passed a resolution in today's session but only one clause of it was released for publication: the fact that the deliberations are taking place and the extension of the decree banning the publication of its contents and outcome.

Austrian Foreign Minister on Bilateral Ties

TA201003 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Report from Vienna on "exclusive" interview with incoming Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Peter Jankowitsch by Rita Koch; date not given]

[Excerpts] "One normally takes a realistic approach to democratic developments in countries," the new Austrian foreign minister said, adding that although he can understand that people are not rejoicing over the results of the 8 June elections, "this is the reality we must live with and accept in the most rational and beneficial way for both our countries. There is no question that Austria and Israel share many common interests, and the relations must not be endangered because the situation is a fait accompli and cannot be altered. If there is no other opportunity, I will take advantage of my visit to the United Nations to confer with the Israeli foreign minister and resolve the problem."

Asked whether Austria will continue to handle humanitarian matters involving the release of our prisoners and continue to serve as the transit point for Soviet Jews, Dr Jankowitsch replied that he will do his best, adding that the incumbent government will, furthermore, step up its efforts in everything that has to do with granting Israel humanitarian aid and other support.

Asked whether Waldheim's pro-Arab views could affect Austria's new foreign policy guidelines, the new foreign minister replied: "The Austrian constitution stipulates that the president is expected to represent the government's foreign policy. The government sets its foreign policy in accordance with the foreign minister's views. However, I cannot deny that this will be the first time that Austria will be led by a man who does not belong to the government's political camp, and it remains to be seen how he will officiate. At any rate, the government has no intention of changing its policy, which is very friendly toward Israel."

As foreign minister, said Jankowitsch, I would be very happy if an Israeli ambassador returned here as soon as possible. Both the Austrian people and the world as a whole should accept the results of these democratic elections even if we do not like them. We may not applaud Waldheim, but, as I said, one must learn to live with reality and try to show Israel and the entire world that the atmosphere that prevailed during the past few months is neither typical nor did it actually tip the scale in the election, which was characterized by a misconceived and petty sense of patriotism.

Knesset To Hold Session on S. Africa, Apartheid

TA181225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Knesset has decided to hold a plenary discussion on the emergency situation in South Africa and on Israel's policy toward it. This followed the submittal of eight motions to the agenda from most of the Knesset factions. Only a Kahane motion was rejected.

All of those who submitted the motions sharply condemned apartheid but disagreed on the stance which Israel should adopt. The left-wing Knesset members demanded that relations with South Africa be restricted and even terminated, while the Likud and Tehiya members pointed to their fear of acts of violence by apartheid opponents and those opponents' hostility toward Israel. They also said that the needs of the South African Jewish Community should be taken into account.

Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo answered the motions. He noted that the government encourages a dialogue with all parts of the population in South Africa and demands that the South African regime abolish the racism laws.

HA'ARETZ on Syrian Poison Gas Production

TA181305 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jun 86 p 7

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Syria Is Producing Poisonous Gases"]

[Text] A routine daily briefing, given lately by U.S. State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb, has revealed, almost accidentally, the fact that Washington has reached the conclusion that Syria is investing considerable efforts to produce poisonous gases for war. The U.S. spokesman announced that Washington has decided to impose an embargo on the sale to Syria of certain chemicals which serve for the production of gases, and that the United States has begun secret contacts with several countries in an attempt to make things even more difficult for Syria in this sphere.

The U.S. announcement is further proof of what Israel has known for quite a long time now. The Syrians' interest in poisonous gases as weapons began even before the Yom Kippur War. The first aid to Syria in this sphere came from Egypt, of all places. Egypt used mustard gas during the Yemen war in the 1960's and then continued to produce gases. On the eve of the Yom Kippur War Egypt had transferred a certain quantity of gas bombs to Syria. Since then Syria has covered quite a long road and has begun to produce the gases itself. It seems that in recent years it has invested a considerable effort in this, to the point of producing gas in a quantity which is sufficient for operational needs.

U.S. security sources have reported that Syria has made a special effort to solve various technological problems involved in producing bombs and missle warheads which contain poisonous gases. According to U.S. sources the Syrians managed to obtain this technological knowhow in Europe. It seems that this involved enlisting experts in Europe rather than receiving aid from any country. If the identity of these European experts who helped Syria develop this unconventional weapon is learned, one should treat them as if they were active enemies of the State of Israel.

One of the reasons for the imposition of the U.S. embargo on Syria involves the Persian Gulf War. The State Department spokesman explained that it is known that Syria is transferring military equipment to Iran in order to help it in its war against Iraq. He did not clearly say that Damascus had already transferred poisonous gases to Iran, but his remarks implied this was a reasonable possibility. About 2 years ago the United States imposed a similar embargo on Iraq and Iran, after the former began to use gases extensively on the battlefield. Syria has now been included in this "good society" as a country which produces poisonous gases and helps Iran in a war during which gases are extensively being used.

What does Syria want to achieve through this extraordinary weapon? It seems that Damascus is very troubled about Israel's strategic edge, which is due mainly to Israel's Air Force. Since the Lebanese war in 1982 Syria has made a great effort to deter Israel with the help of its strategic arm which is mainly based on long-range missiles, some of which have a high degree of accuracy. This was achieved with the help of the USSR. Syria is now adding poisonous gases and it is hoped that Moscow is not involved in this. The feeling is that this measure, as well, is intended to frighten and deter Israel, for otherwise the Syrians would not have taken the trouble, during the recent period of tension, to spread reports among foreign correspondents and diplomats in Damascus that they had mounted war heads containing gas on their missiles.

On should not refer to this weapon as a mere measure to deter or frighten Israel. We should also take into consideration the use of gases against interior targets, a possibility which may receive priority during war, as said recently by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. However, it is not only targets in the civilian interior which may tempt the Syrians during war. The Soviet doctrine, for instance, takes into account the possibility of using poisonous gases against priority targets such as airports. During such an attack the aggressor aims at neutralizing, from a distance, important airfields which he cannot hit with the help of air planes. One should take into account the use of the same method against targets such as large recruitment centers toward which many people are moving and which the enemy would want to stop.

Regardless of how one views matters, Syria is playing with fire here. It seems that there is no other definition for this move by Damascus, which introduces uncoventional weapons into the "game" in the region. It is therefore, logically, exposing itself to greater dangers in a time of war. It would be interesting to learn the reaction of the Soviet Union to this threatening Syrian move. From the point of view of the United States Syria can today be found on two negative lists: One of the countries which aides international terrorism, and the other as a country which produces poisonous gases. At the same time, it is known that despite its decision to embargo certain chemicals Washington has lately indulged in a new behind-the-scenes flirt. It no longer settles for the occasional dispatch of Richard Murphy to Damascus for talks. [as published]

The production of poisonous gases by Syria has another aspect. Since Iraq used gases extensively and harmed hundreds or perhaps thousands of Iranian soldiers legitimization has been created for the use of this terrible weapon in the Middle East. The Iraqis first used mustard gas, but later also introduced nerve gas. Use of this latter type of gas was made only a few weeks ago, in one of the Iraqi counterattacks. The international press reacted stormily at first, but later received the matter as a routine operation. A low-key discussion was held in the United Nations, and international public opinion took this phenomenon for granted. It was the Arabs who opened the chapter on international terrorism, and why raise hell if in the 1980's they make an extensive use of poisonous gases on the battlefield?

The U.S. reaction was appropriate, but it is not Iran, whose soldiers are attacking Iraq, which is facing the real threat. It is primarily Israel who is facing the real threat here, and we had better prepare ourselves for some active reactions, as well.

Moda'i Returns From U.S., Comments on Talks

TA191816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Report by Gid'on Remez from Ben-Gurion Airport on Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i's return from the United States — live]

[Text] The Pollard affair was the hottest issue that the many foreign and Israeli reporters awaiting Moda'i wanted the minister to address. Had the justice minister been able to put the lid on the affair? he was asked. He replied: Unfortunately not.

[Begin Moda'i recording] I would like to hope that what I achieved was to put things in the right perspective, and that perhaps I even reached an agreement that the matter will be handled more confidentially and swiftly. This is not because we want to interfere with due process but because we hope that the conclusions and results that are reached in accordance with U.S. law will be reached as soon as possible. [end recording]

Moda'i strongly denied allegations that this is merely the tip of the iceberg of Israeli espionage activity in the United States, intimating that some of these allegations may have been voiced by Pollard himself in a bid to save himself during questioning; in other words, they are only rumors, until proven true. Moda'i also denied reports that, when in the United States, he broached the idea of extraditing certain Israelis to the United States.

[Begin Moda'i recording] Nothing of the sort was ever raised. All I said at the prerecorded news conference was that no one had appealed to us in connection with anyone besides those already mentioned. I said that if such an appeal were made, and the reference was only to questioning, not extradition, the Government of Israel would consider it, no more. [end recording]

The Israelis who have already been interrogated did so of their own free will, not by force of government agreements with the Americans but following pledges by the latter that they would be guaranteed future entry into the United States in return for their testimony. If the Americans have not received all the information they wanted, they can repeal these guarantees. However, any other Israeli the Americans want to question will have to accept these same terms.

Meanwhile Moda'i reported that he had noted no difference in the positions of the various departments of the U.S. Government, for instance in the position of the State Department versus that of the Department of Justice. He also hoped that bilateral relations will not suffer in the long term.

As soon as tomorrow morning Moda'i will be called on to address some of the hot issues the Israeli reporters asked him about, such as the Shin Bet director affair. He will confer with the incoming attorney general, with whom he has already held several telephone conversations in preparation for the mandatory consultations preceding the attorney general's ruling.

[Begin Moda'i recording] When I hear his overall opinion and his suggestions as to what should be done, I hope to be able to contribute something. I repeat: My position is that justice must be done, but that this does not necessarily have to be seen. The media have already speculated on all sorts of solutions to the matter; one of these, or a combination, or even a new solution may be selected. [end recording]

What about the complaints about the outgoing attorney general, I asked? Moda'i promptly moved on to another topical issue:

[Begin Moda'i recording] I first heard of complaints about the outgoing attorney general early this morning, or perhaps last night. It seems to me that we are gradually becoming very provincial and are demonstrating a very small town-like attitude in submitting complaints and countercomplaints on the basis of what someone purportedly said. I can only say one thing: Having noticed how we are perceived overseas, it seems that the time has come for us to get our act together on matters that concern us, because there are other matters in which we have no say and which are more difficult for us to do anything about. However, some of those matters that pertain to us require an absolute imposition of the law, such as the rioting on both ends of the social spectrum that has brought us to the disgraceful state of Jews desecrating such holy things as Torah scriptures. This is unheard of. Had gentiles done this we would have raised hell. It is as though Israel has become a free-for-all. On the other hand, everyone thinks he has the right to dictate what is shown in public according to what he deems acceptable, thus justifying acts of burning, vandalizing, and spray-painting. Gentlemen, you cannot imagine what kind of image we present to the world, how we are perceived. [end recording]

Thus, Moda'i sums up, we must first put things at home in order. As for slander against senior female employees in his ministry, he commented that those who want to know how he feels about this should go to the fish market, as this is the level that befits such charges.

Another topic discussed in the United States was the Waldheim issue. Moda'i said that Israel is continuing to investigate the case and upon the completion of this process, a political decision will have to be made on whether legal proceedings can be taken against a president of a state. There are sufficient grounds to try him at least for complicity in war crimes, but as yet there is not enough data to indicate that he actually participated in the crimes. Moda'i believes there is no point in trying Waldheim in absentia.

Israeli Labor Minister Rebuts ILO charges

AU191903 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva, June 19 (AFP) — Israeli Minister of Labour and Social Welfare Moshe Katzav rejected here Thursday charges made last month by the International Labour Organization (ILO) that the country's economic and labour policy discriminates against Arab workers in the occupied territories.

Speaking before the ILO's 72nd annual conference, Mr. Katzav said the rights and privileges of all the workers in the territories were the same, from the moment they adhere to the country's social security system.

He estimated the unemployment rate in the territories at 3.5 percent, slightly lower than the International Labour Bureau's estimate of 3.8 percent, and stressed it was on a downward trend and far lower than the seven percent unemployment in the rest of Israel.

He admitted that the jobless rate was as high as 15 percent in certain Arab villages in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, but added that the rate was not excessive if compared to villages in the north and south of Israel.

The minister also rejected charges that workers in the occupied territories were hired in the defence industry to reduce the unemployment rate.

The report, culled by the bureau from visits to the territories by observers earlier in the year, also urged the Israeli Government to soften its policies towards union rights.

Maj Gen Sagi: Gaza Terrorism at 'Tolerable' Level

TA190435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The head of Southern Command, Major General Uri Sagi, says the IDF is making a major effort to stop infiltration, mainly by smugglers, across the border from Egypt into the Gaza Strip and Negev regions. Gen Sagi also says that despite the recent wave of terrorist acts in the Gaza Strip, the security forces have now brought the situation back to a tolerable level. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

The terrorist acts in the Gaza Strip against both Israeli civilians and soldiers have involved various types of attack, including shooting incidents and the throwing of grenades and petrol bombs. However, two types of activity have been a particular cause of concern for the authorities lately. One involves the indiscriminate knife attacks on Israelis in Gaza towns; the other, the increased use of explosive charges set off against Israeli vehicles, military and civilian, traveling on the main roads in the area. However, the head of Southern Command, Maj Gen Uri Sagi, says the security forces have managed to lower the level of terrorist activity in the Gaza Strip, bringing it down, he says, to a tolerable, if not completely satisfactory, situation. The potential for an increase in terrorist actions, though, remains ever present, says Gen Sagi.

One problem that is receiving priority attention now, says Gen Sagi, is that of infiltration efforts across the Egyptian border into the Gaza Strip and the Negev regions. Usually the infiltrators are smugglers, bedouin from local tribes, who bring various goods — cloth, cheese, clothing, and hashish — on donkey- and camel-back across the border at night. They make for prearranged rendezvous points on the Israeli side where local Arabs wait with vehicles to take the goods into the main Arab towns. Gen Sagi says the IDF is making strenuous efforts to stop and catch the smugglers, and already has successfully blocked northern travel routes for many of them, forcing the smugglers to seek new paths across the border, well south of the Gaza Strip area.

As to the overall military situation along the borders with Egypt and Jordan, the head of Southern Command says the area is quiet, but the IDF remains alert to potential developments that could occur in the future.

Land Administration Moves To Prevent Land Takeover

TA200630 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpt] Al-Midyah — In a large-scale bulldozing operation secured by scores of Border Guards, 1,000 olive trees were uprooted around this West Bank village near Lod after troops had quelled violent resistance by the villagers.

Border Guard troops fired in the air and threw smoke grenades to disperse a stone-throwing crowd which gathered when the eight bulldozers began moving at dawn.

A policeman and Israel Lands Administration warden were injured when they were struck by stones. A 21-year-old village woman was taken into custody, a curfew was clamped on the village and the road into it was closed off.

Israel Lands Administration spokeswoman Gabi Taller said the day-long operation had been carried out to prevent the takeover of state land by unauthorized tree planting. The trees had been planted on the Israeli side of the Green Line, she said. The operation covered 1,100 dunams and was carried out by the entire staff of Land Administration wardens, and all members of its Green Patrol, and employees of the Nature Reserves Authority.

Alon Galili, head of the Green Patrol, said other West Bank villages near the Green Line had been targeted for similar operations. "All along the Green Line there is a similar creeping westward, and we will deal with the problem in the toughest manner," he said.

Al-Midyah is one of a number of villages adjacent to former no-man's-lands which were later declared state land. Earlier this year, more than 1,000 trees were uprooted at Qatannah, also near the Green Line.

Distribution of AL-FAJR Banned For 3 Days

TA200640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria has banned the distribution of the East Jerusalem newspaper *AL-FAJR* for 3 days. The reason given for this decree is that the newspaper did not submit material to the censorship authorities. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that this refers to a report carried by *AL-FAJR* according to which Force 17 of Fatah was responsible for the tour bus accident at the beginning of the week [in which 3 soldiers were killed and 21 were injured].

Joint Projects With Spain To Be Examined

TA200831 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 18 Jun 86

["Communique by the Industry and Trade Ministry" — GPO headline]

[Text] Israel and Spain will examine joint industrial projects and the implementation of joint industrial research and development schemes. This was agreed upon today following a meeting of Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon and leaders of the Spanish Economic delegation now visiting Israel, headed by the chairman of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce Organization and director-general of the Spanish Industry Ministry.

The industry and trade minister noted that Israel is seeking to step up trade relations with Spain after the establishment of diplomatic ties, but only on the basis of balance and reciprocity. The guests, who expressed the desire to increase trade with Israel, said that the volume of trade between the two countries can be doubled. Minister Sharon and the Spanish guests discussed the importance of strengthening trade relations between the two countries in view of the entrance of Spain and Portugal into the EEC.

Also discussed was the desire to incorporate Israeli industries into alternative emergy projects underway in Spain and the increase of trade in the domain of agriculture, especially agricultural mechanization, irrigation, water recycling, and so forth. In the wake of the agreement to be signed tomorrow between Israel and Spanish chambers of commerce, a joint Israeli-Spanish committee will be set up which will annually discuss increase of trade relations and an exchange of delegations of industrialists and businessmen between the two countries.

Kakh Losing Support; Tehiya Third Largest Party

TA200839 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] The Kakh movement is losing support. A poll conducted in June indicates that today Kakh would get two Knesset seats now, compared to four in March and seven in September 1985. This is the chief finding of a Modi'in Ezrahi poll conducted under the directorship of Dr Mikha'el Etgar.

The poll included 1,240 interviewees and was conducted between 1 and 11 June 1986. The following is the breakdown of responses given to the question of: Which party would you vote for?

Party	June 1986	March 1986
	[Knesset seats]	
Alignment	51	50
Likud	31	32
Liberal Center Party	1	1
National Religious Party	5	5
Morasha	1	2
Agudat Yisra'el	2	2
SHAS [Sefaradim Shomrey Torah, Torah Observing Sephardim]	3	3
MAPAM	2	2
Tehiya	9	7
Citizens Rights Movement	5	4
Shinuy	2	2
HADASH	6	6
Kakh/Kahane	2	4

An analysis of the findings indicates that the two large parties,the Alignment and the Likud, are holding their ground.

To the right of the political map, Tehiya is gaining strength, winning nine Knesset seats (compared to seven in March). This makes it the third largest party on the Israeli scene. The Liberal Center Party barely passed the minimum quota required to obtain one seat.

It should be noted that approximately 17 percent of the electorate is made up of "floating votes" which have not made a final decision on whom to vote for.

Briefs

Hashish Seizure — During the night 18 soles of the best quality hashish were seized in Khan Yunus, in the Gaza District. The police received a report on a suspicious car and overtook the car containing the drugs following a long chase. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Jun 86 TA]*

Immigration in May — There was a 9 percent increase in immigration to Israel in May comapred with the same month last year. According to data provided by the Ministry of Immigration andAbsorption, 641 new immigrants and potential immigrants were registered, compared to 583 in May 1985. A breakdown of the origins of the arrivals shows that 133 of them came from Eastern Europe, including 19 from the USSR and 112 from Romania. [Summary] *[Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 17 Jun 86 TA]*

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Note From Philippine's Aquino

LD200841 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0721 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jun (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received a message from Philippines President Corazon Aquino in which she expresses her deep regret and sorrow at the U.S./NATO aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah.

The message affirms that the Philippines Government is against all forms of violence and that the question of U.S. aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah is the subject of attention and concern of the Philippines Government and people.

Sudanese Minister Arrives for Visit 20 Jun

LD200842 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jun (JANA) — The Sudanese minister of energy, industry and mining, Dr Adam Mahmud Musa, arrived in the Great Jamahiriyah yesterday evening.

In a statement to JANA, he affirmed the depth of fraternal relations between the two fraternal Arab peoples in the Great Jamahiriyah and Sudan.

Soviet Delegation Visits Air Defense Command

LD191022 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Jun (JANA) — The Soviet military delegation currently visiting the Great Jamahiriyah visited the Air Defense Headquarters Command yesterday, where it met with a number of commanders of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

It is known that the visit by the Soviet military delegation is in implementation of the agreement reached during Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Information, USSR Ministers Discuss Cooperation

LD191448 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] This morning the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture received Dr (Sultanov), minister plenipotentiary of the Soviet Embassy in the Great Jamahiriyah. Discussions during the meeting covered ways to bolster cooperation between the two countries in the fields of information and culture in a manner that would serve the common intrests and objectives of the two friendly peoples of the USSR and Libya. The meeting was attended by Dr (Bachir Malik Senghor), cultural attache at the Soviet Embassy; Eduard Slanian, press attache and director of the NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY bureau in the Jamahiriyah; and the secretary of JANA. [Sentence indistinct].

The minister plenipotentiary of the Soviet Embassy in the Great Jamahiriyah praised the depth of relations of friendship and cooperation which bind the Libyan Arab and Soviet peoples together. In a statement to Great Jamahiriyah television following his meeting with the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture, he said that the Soviet people see in the bolstering of relations of friendship and mutual cooperation, particularly in the fields of culture and information, a continuation of the common struggle of the two friendly peoples against the imperialist hegemony that is being fostered through information campaigns by U.S. imperialism and Zionism. He said that the bolstering of these relations will strengthen friendship between us, undermine imperialist hegemony and propel us toward further progress and advancement.

He also praised the developmet of economic and commercial relations between the two friendly countries in all fields, and said that we are very pleased to see relations develop, particularly as we are fully aware that the Libyan Arab people have been fighting against U.S. imperialism, the enemy of the freedom of peoples.

He also pointed out that there were numerous Soviet experts contributing at present to implementing development projects in the Great Jamahiriyah, giving new scope for development in all fields.

The minister plenipotentiary noted the gravity of the imperialist presence in the Arab Gulf region, saying that the U.S. AWACS aircraft in the area constitute a real threat to the security of the area countries, as these AWACS are operated by U.S. crews tied to the U.S. imperialist espionage machine.

JANA, NOVOSTI Sign Cooperation Agreement 19 Jun

LD192143 Tripoli JANA in English 1802 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 13, June 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This morning, an agreement for media co-operation and exchange of news and press information was signed between the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA — and the NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY of the Soviet Union.

The agreement was signed by the secretary of JANA and from the Soviet side Mr Eduard Slanian the press attache and the director of the NOVOSTI agency office in Jamahiriyah.

The agreement includes the consolidation of co-operation between the two agencies in the news and visual services apart from exchanging expertise and visits between the two sides.

JANA Arab Affairs Editor on U.S.-Saudi Arms Deal

LD191816 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Reagan, the rabid dog and Mosad agent, has stated that the great progress made toward a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the region has been achieved with great help from Saudi Arabia and that the deployment of the AWACS planes in the Saudi Arabia will greatly contribute to stability in the entire area.

The rabid dog made several political references of importance to the Arab area in his statements about Saudi Arabia and its role in injecting life in the U.S.-Israeli capitulationist plans.

The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented on the Reagan statements saying: The statements of the rabid dog and agent of the Mosad prove once more the soundness of our analyses and views of American plotting in the area, particularly in the Arab Gulf region through the suspect and prejudicial relations he has established with some of the regimes there, and provide clear details of the two-pronged role: military and political, or rather it is a military role that produces political results.

The JANA editor added: The deployment of the AWACS in practice constitutes putting mobile military bases in Saudi Arabia through which it is possible for the United States to impose military control over the area they cover and consequently place the area permanently under the American eye. This has been proven by the recent events. It can then issue its orders to its Zionist and other allies to strike at and attack the Arab countries or the regime which rejects the policy of U.S. domination over the area.

This U.S. military infiltration into the depth of the Arab Gulf, by virtue of its sensitive geographic position from the point of view of the confrontation with the Zionist enemy in addition to the policy of threatened economic containment being implemented by the United States there, have produced the political results sought and being sought by U.S. designs.

This is what is meant by the statements of the rabid dog and agent of the Mosad when he says that the Saudi efforts toward the progress of the Arab-Israeli peace process have been great and that the peace plan has abolished once and for all the unanimous Arab agreement on the three no's of Khartoum: No peace, no recognition and no negotiation with the Zionists.

Concluding the JANA Arab affairs editor said: These clear words by Reagan should provide sufficient proof of the suspect role in which Saudi Arabia has become embroiled that undermines the three elements of the Arab-Israeli conflict epitomized by the three no's of Khartoum and consequently opens the door for the policy of normalization brought about by the Stable David accords and keeps the door open for dealings with the enemy. These words also expose the price Saudi Arabia has to pay in return for its arms deals with the Americans despite the humiliating character which maintain these deals under the Zionist conditions.

Kamil Hasan Mansur Visits Yugoslavia, Meets Officials

For TANJUG coverage of the visit to Yugoslavia by Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, including his meetings with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs for the SFRY, see the Yugoslavia section of the 20 June Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

MAURITANIA

President Taya Receives YAR Envoy With Message

AB191649 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Mr Ahmad Muhammad Luqman, the minister of municipalities and housing, an envoy from the Yemen Arab Republic, arrived a while ago in Nouakchott. He was welcomed on arrival by Mr Hamdi Samba Diop, the minister of equipment. In a statement to our reporter, Mr Ahmad Muhammad Luqman said he brought a message from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of Yemen, to his brother and friend, Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, the CMSN chairman and head of state. The message falls within the framework of periodic contacts between the two heads of state.

'Arafat Arrives for 'Working Visit' 19 Jun

LD192204 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Armed Forces, arrived in the capital this evening to begin a friendly and working visit to our country that will last several days. He was welcomed at the aircraft steps by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [MCNS] and head of state, Nouakchott Wali, members of the Mauritanian honorary delegation, and the PLO ambassador accredited to Nouakchott.

In a statement to the national press, 'Arafat said:

[Begin recording] First, it is a delight to come home, and I am visiting my kinfolk and fellow compatriots here in Mauritania. When we come here to our brothers and kinfolk with whom we share victories, hopes, and aspirations which are being lived by the Arab nation, [words indistinct] [end recording]

Our great guest is attending now a literary evening at the Presidential Palace hosted on his honor by Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the MCNS and head of state.

Commerce Minister Leaves for Cape Verde

AB181800 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Brahim Ould Alioune Ndiaye, CMSN member and minister of commerce and transport, left Nouakchott yesterday at the head of an important delegation including businessmen and three officials for a working visit to the Cape Verde Islands.

In a statement to the MAUTITANIAN NEWS AGENCY, the minister said that the visit would enable him and his delegation to discuss how best to foster cooperation between the two countries. He added that the visit would be an opportunity to materialize the desires clearly expressed by the two sides on the occasion of the official visit — made from 13 to [words indistinct] — by the head of state to the Cape Verde Islands to strengthen the bonds existing between the two countries. He stated that their discussions would center on commerce, transport, and ship repairing.

MOROCCO

Correction to Report Detailing Maneuvers With Spain

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Maneuvers With SpainScheduled 24 to 26 Jun," published in the 18 June Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page Q2, first paragraph, line 3, and in the body of the text:

Joint Moroccan-Spanish maneuvers will be organized during the period from the 24 to 26 June under the name "Atlas 86"... (changing "Atlantic 86" to "Atlas 86")

SUDAN

Baghdad Paper Interviews Al-Mahdi on Gulf War, Issues

JN190830 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by *AL-THAWRAH* correspondent 'Ali 'Abd al-Husayn in Khartoum —date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-THAWRAH*: Mr prime minister, you visited Baghdad not long ago and met with a number of officials. Could you tell us about that visit?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: Actually, the visit afforded us the opportunity to discuss the means of bolstering relations between our two peoples as well as pan-Arab relations within the framework of our nation. Furthermore, the discussion dealt with the need to find the means to achieve Islamic solidarity by overcoming differences and seeking principles of unity.

AL-THAWRAH: What were the results?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: I believe that the discussion was fruitful. Many ambiquous points were clarified. The visit was successful from all aspects. It was a practical step for progress toward better relations between the two countries. We talked about the need to develop relations between our two countries within the context of the common interests of Iraq and Sudan. We will take further steps, God willing.

AL-THAWRAH: Mr prime minister, this leads us to talk about the war which was imposed on Iraq. What is your opinion on this subject?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: Since the beginning and when the situation between Iraq and Iran deteriorated to war, we said that we denounce this war and demand an end to it. We also called for negotiations to achieve a cease-fire and to settle these matters peacefully. We noticed clear readiness by Iraq to achieve a peaceful solution. On the other hand, we noticed that Iran is intransigent. After the occupation of Al-Faw, which is Iraqi territory, a clear principled Arab stand on this matter has become very essential.

AL-THAWRAH: What is your viewpoint in this respect?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: My viewpoint is that there must be an immediate cease-fire, withdrawal of the forces of both countries to the recognized international border, and resolution of all outstanding issues peacefully on the basis that a military solution will serve no purpose. I must state here that the continuation of the war neither serves Arabs nor Muslims, it only benefits arms dealers in the East and the West. We said that we will use all our good offices with the Arab sides and Iran for the sake of achieving a peaceful solution.

AL-THAWRAH: It has become clear that Iraq, proceeding from a firm principled stance, has spared no effort to end the war, but the other side, proceeding from false calculations and crazy dreams, has rejected this. It has also rejected all mediations to cease fire.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: During my visit to Iraq I have sensed a true desire on the part of the brothers in Iraq to find a peaceful and just solution. I wanted to continue my contacts with the Arab sides that support Iran and continue my other contacts to speak about the role I am undertaking to reach a cease-fire and attain the main target of establishing peace. However, regrettably I could not then visit Libya because the airspace was closed following the U.S. raid and because the announcement of the results of the Sudanese elections was an urgent internal priority. These prevented me from visiting Libya or Syria, but I will continue my efforts because a way to end the war must be found. We believe it is incumbent upon us to find a peaceful solution that stops the bloodshed. I was pleased to find out that Iraq was on all levels fully prepared to work for peace and for discussing all disputed issues.

AL-THAWRAH: Mr prime minister, regarding the current Arab situation, efforts and contacts are under way to hold an Arab summit that will discuss all aspects of the nation's present situation and find a minimum level of unified stands toward all our issues. How do you view this matter?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: I believe that the Arab position is presently bad and must be remedied. For this purpose there should be a summit meeting in order to define the meaning of Arab commitment and the way to achieve a minimum degree of Arab solidarity. Personally I think that the contribution we may make in this regard is summed up on holding an Arab summit aimed at finding a sound formula for the affairs which are, in my opinion, one of the reasons of Arab paralysis. These are headed by the Iraq- Iran war. An Arab formula and a unified Arab stand should be found to end this war.

The second issue which should be discussed is the way to overcome the effects of the Camp David accords and find another equation to remove these effects. The third topic to be discussed by the summit is the situation in Lebanon and an Arab formula must be found in this regard.

AL-THAWRAH: Mr prime minister, I will now move to the situation in Sudan. I note that you have inherited a difficult Sudanese economy. What is your program or your steps to remedy the Sudanese economy?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: As you know we assumed responsibility a short time ago and the government is now in the process of preparing an integrated economic program that deals with all aspects of this subject. The program will be completed in the near future. On the other hand, we have adopted urgent measures which I announced in my speech before the Constituent Assembly.

AL-THAWRAH: And the problem of southern Sudan?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: We are trying to solve this problem in all possible ways. We set up a special ministry to establish peace in the south. We will work in this regard in three directions: The first to eliminate the emergency situation; the second to develop the region so that it can catch up with other regions; and the third to strengthen the Army and enable it to maintain security there.

Party Leader Attacks Al-Ummah Party, Al-Mahdi

JN191141 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Jun (SUNA) — In its issue today, *AL-SAHAFAH* said that Dr Lam Akol [leader of the Sudanese African Congress], who joined the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement recently, has accused the Al-Ummah Party of obstructing the political change process as well as the termination of armed rebellion in southern Sudan.

Dr Akol said in press statements that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the prime minister and leader of the Al-Ummah Party, has adopted a military option to solve the problem of the south and that he seeks to establish an Islamic republic.

Dr Akol accused the Al-Ummah Party of impeding the convening of the constitutional conference. He said that the Al-Ummah Party is considering the holding of by-elections in the remaining 27 constituents in the south. Lam Akol described Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi as a prisoner of his political aspirations.

Iranian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Arrives

JN191707 Khartoum SUNA in English 1640 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 19, — The Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary arrived here today on a short visit during which he will convey a written message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamen'i to the president of the Supreme Council, Ahmad al-Mirghani.

The Iranian envoy will hand over the message on the coming Sunday.

Southern Leader Calls for Forming New Council

JN191804 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 19, SUNA — The Southern Sudan Political Association "SSPA" has called for the formation of the Southern Sudan High Executive Council to administer temporarily and in accordance with Addis Ababa accord of 1972 the south till the holding of proposed constitutional conference.

Chairman of SSPA Samuel Aru in a press conference which he held here today described the formation of the High Executive Council as a necessary matter for availing the people's demands and helping the central government prepare for the constitutional conference.

Contacts in this respect have to be conducted with Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and all the southern parties in order to reach a formula, according to the chairman of the council, will be nominated, Aru added. [sentence as received]

He called for the formation of a regional-parliament to supervise the Executive Council's work.

On the fighting and bloodshed in the south Aru said democracy and dialogue will help in stopping fighting, urging Garang to resort to the option of dialogue in order to reach peace.

Aru urged the government to disarm the militia and southern tribes which attack the villages in the south, adding that direct ceasefire can easily be reached between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement "SPLM."

The government has to stop its relations with the militias especially the Anya Nya Two, Aru said.

Aru expressed regret over the appearance of weightless southern political parties "without naming them" which speak on behalf of southerners in Khartoum, but in reality they work against the unity of the south and the whole country.

A number of SSPA members have condemned the meetings which took place here recently between Anya Nya Two leaders, the premier and the president of the Supreme Council.

Former Foreign Minister Suffers Heart Attack

JN191128 Khartoum SUNA in English 1019 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 19 (SUNA) —One of the most prominent figures, from the north, in John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Movement SPLM fighting the central government here was subjected to an accute heart attack and is now receiving medical treatment in a famous Canadian specialized hospital, *AL-SAHAFAH* daily issued here today reported.

Dr Mansur Khalid who is occupying an important post in the UN was taking the plane for the U.S. when he was attacked by the heart crisis thing that forced the plane to make an emergency landing in Ottawa Canada, the paper said.

Dr Khalid was Numayri's foreign minister in the early seventies and the mastermind of the short-lived Addis Ababa agreement in 1972 between the rebels of Anya Nya 1 led at the time by Joseph Lago who became afterwards one of Numayri's deputies according to the said agreement.

Dr Khalid is also famous for his writings which revealed Numayri's regime misappropriations and sourly criticized Sept. 1983 shari'ah laws.

TUNISIA

Reportage on Opening of 12th Party Congress

Bourguiba Arrives at Conference Hall

LD191125 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 19 Jun 8

[Text] The supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, arrived at Conference Hall at 1000 today, accompanied by Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the party and prime minister, and by Mansour Skhiri [minister of civil service and director of the President's Office], Moncef Ben Mahmoud [chief of protocol], and Saida Sassi [president's niece].

His excellency was welcomed with great and spontaneous enthusiasm by the huge popular masses which had been waiting since morning outside the Conference Hall and the surrounding streets. The entire area was decorated with flags, portraits of the supreme combatant and banners expressing the trends of the congress and the aspirations of the Tunisian people for progress, prosperity and invulnerability.

Outside the Conference Hall, the supreme combatant shook hands with Mr Hedi Baccouche, director of the party, and a number of government members. He then saluted the flag while the national anthem was played. Afterwards he shook hands with Mahmoud Messadi, chairman of the National Assembly, members of the government and the Political Bureau, national cadres and a number of militants including Behi Ladgham [former prime minsiter in the 1960's], Sadok Mokaddem [former chairman of the National Assembly] and Habib Chatti [former minister].

Amid a huge wave of overflowing enthusiasm and feelings of love and gratitude, conference delegates welcomed the chairman of the party and the supreme combatant with applause and chants. As soon as his excellency went up to the podium, greeting delegates, the revolutionary chant "Guardians of the homeland" resounded in the Conference Hall.

The supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, then opened the 12th congress of the party, held under the slogan of steadfastness. He delivered to the delegates a guiding address, at the beginning of which he focused on the difficult international economic situation which has affected our own economy, stressing the need to stick to national unity in order to guarantee the march of development on the basis of national solidarity in good and bad times alike, and resorting to equity in distributing the burden and fruits of national wealth.

The supreme combatant voiced the necessity of commitment to moral values in the organs of the party and state, together with honesty and correct behavior. He stressed that the most prominent factors of fragmentation and disorganization include the spreading of misconduct in the organs of the state, which deprives it of the solid support on which it relies, namely the trust of the people.

His excellency the president affirmed that he is determined to see to it that these lofty principles are practiced so that the credibility of the party and state may be entrenched in the conscience and feelings of the people.

Concerning the relations between the party and state, the supreme combatant affirmed that they will continue to complement each other's roles and functions. President Habib Bourguiba also reiterated his confidence in the prime minister at the present time and in the future. His excellency the president proposed that the chairmanship of the congress be given to Mohamed Mzali, and the position of deputy chairman of the congress be conferred on Mansour Skhiri, Amor Chedli [rector of Tunis University] and Hedi Baccouche.

Bourguiba, Mzali Address Congress

LD191743 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] We now present details of the great event in Tunisia today, with the supreme combatant chairing the opening of the party congress. Here is a direct report from our correspondents in the Conference Hall:

[Correspondent] The congress was inaugurated by Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the party and prime minister, directly inviting His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, the head of state and party, to speak. The president then delivered his expected guiding speech at the beginning of which he said:

[Begin Bourguiba recording] Ladies and gentlemen, [applause] honorable guests: [applause] It gives me pleasure to welcome you and to thank you for your presence with us at this 12th Congress of the Socialist Destourian Party. No doubt, by this participation of yours, you want to express the relations of friendship and appreciation between the movements you represent, and our party, which was founded more than half a century ago [applause] and has always been loyal to its principles of struggle for freedom and justice in Tunisia and throughout the world. [applause]

Dear sons, my virtuous daughters, Tunisian people; at the forefront of my traditions, since I devoted myself to Tunisia and put my life at its service, is direct contact with the people. This congress is only a link in the chain of this contact which I have preserved for 15 years. I still maintain it after enduring — at the beginning and for a quarter of a century — the biggest sacrifices and being subjected to various dangers and ordeals.

At this renewed encounter I am going to lay down road markers for you and fix guidelines which will illuminate your path in assessing the stages of growth traversed by the country and in scrutinizing their various results and dimensions. What gives me satisfaction is the importance of the gains realized for the Tunisian people in various fields, and the fact that they involve all quarters, sections and generations.

Since there will be a complete and detailed analysis and review of these gains in the report to be made by the secretary general of the party and prime minister, Prof Mohamed Mzali [long applause, and chants of "Bourguiba, Bourguiba"], my right-hand man in the party and the state, I content myself with underlining the positive character of the results achieved in the realization of development plans and continuity of the growth pattern. This has led to an all-round economic and social revival which is shown by this deep change in the life of the society, the rise of its material and moral standards, and the expansion of the circle of urbanism and civilization.

However, this did not prevent the manifestation of economic and social difficulties as a result of domestic and external factors related to the international environment and the disequilibrium of trade exchanges prevailing in it. But we have faced up to these difficulties with what is likely to lessen their acuteness and weaken their effects on the life of the society — frankness in telling facts to the people, mobilization of (?abilities), overcoming problems and facing up to challenges. [end recording]

[Correspondent] After this, His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba underlined an ensemble of values and principles which should be recalled and brought back to mind in all circumstances, a fact on which his excellency had built the foundations of the state and the organization of the society.

The supreme combatant affirmed that the party, since its inception, had been eager to be an up-to-date party, distinguished by its being wedded to the people. The party has an eternal slogan: Truth in words and honesty in action. The president spoke about his pride in the fact that the party has been able to gather its strength, to renew its methods and consolidate its structures and cells. The party has also strengthened its links with various social organizations and popular groups, striving to ensure national unity and national concorde over its civilization-related options and development plans.

Concerning relations between the party and state, his excellency said that they would stay as relations complementing its roles and functions, a fact that makes the state a state for all Tunisians, without distinction or preference. This fact also makes the party a party of the Destourian militants who are proud of it, loyal to its deep-routed principles and ideal values.

He reiterated Tunisia's support — in loyalty to the principles of freedom and dignity, and the right of peoples to self-determination — for the national liberation movements in Palestine, Namibia and South Africa. The president also declared that Tunisia condemns terrorism, irrespective of its form or origin.

In conclusion, the head of the party and state lauded the character of the senior Destourian cadres, their spirit of responsibility and appreciation of duty. This concerns notably Mohamed Mzali, to whom he had conferred the mission of the premiership and the General Secretariat of the party, saying: He deserves this trust, in the present and in the future.

The president then made an appeal to all the people to work in one rank to consolidate national unity, rally around the republican regime, stick to the spirit of national solidarity, respect constitutional legitimacy and the rule of law within the framework of freedom, order and justice so that Tunisia may remain free and invulnerable for ever.

After a short break, during which the supreme combatant left the Conference Hall, Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the party and prime minister, and chairman of the congress, read the moral report, reviewing the broadlines of party policy from the time of its inception until today.

Mzali said that for 5 years, that is since convening the extraordinary congress of 1981, the party has achieved political, economic, social and cultural successes in the domestic and external spheres despite the difficulties and obstacles we have confronted due to the persistent international economic crisis, which culminated in the rise of the dollar for many years and a slump in oil prices. The difficulties were also caused by what the Libyan regime inflicted on us in the form of an economic war and, in particular, the expulsion of more than 33,000 of our workers, the confiscation of what was due them, the severing of trade dealings between Libya and Tunisia, and the cancellation of agreements concluded for this purpose between the two countries.

Mohamed Mzali, dealing with foreign policy, said that the government has been moving along the lines of the plan laid down by Bourguiba, the founder of the modern state of Tunisia. He said that the constant feature of our foreign policy is participation in discharging the civilization-related mission that the international community is trying to revive in our modern world; serving the national interests of our country; and preserving the sovereignty, dignity and invulnerability of the homeland by securing its independent decision-making, strengthening its revival and defending freedom wherever a human group is so deprived. Also among the features of our foreign policy is support for peoples struggling for the recovery of their freedom and independence, prime among which are the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa.

This policy has secured us an impregnable citadel of friendships. Tunisia hastliy disbanded clouds and revived relations with the brothers in the Arab Maghreb, and the call by President Bourguiba for a fraternal meeting in which all the pending problems could be examined so that they may be overcome shows that the Arab Maghreb is one of his main preoccupations. The signing of the treaty of concorde and fraternity with Algeria and Mauritania forms an important stone in the construction of the edifice of cooperation between the Arab mmaghreb countries.

Alongside the tightening of ties with our brothers in the Arab Maghreb, Tunisia has been anxious to strengthen relations with its brothers in the Arab homeland and in the Arab continent. It has been eager to encourage and deepen the North-South dialogue and also to encourage the South-South dialogue.

WESTERN SAHARA

Military Communiques Detail Combat Operations

8 Moroccan Soldiers Killed 11 Jun

LD181802 Algiers APS in English 1453 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] SDAR (liberated territories), 18/06/86 (APS) — The Saharan Peoples' Liberation Army attacked on June 11th a Moroccan position in Oudei-Chrarka 35 km south east of Farsia, on the Saharan territory killing eight Moroccan soldiers.

A military communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information precised that during this attack an important quantity of military equipment was captured by the Saharan Army. The communique added that this attack is a part of the operations led by the Saharan Army along the monarchist army's defense walls.

19 Moroccans Killed 18 Jun

LD191933 Algiers APS in English 1446 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] SADR (Liberated Territories), 19/06/86 (APS) — 19 Moroccan soldiers were killed and many others wounded during attacks of the Saharan People's Liberation Army on Wednesday against three positions of the 16th Battalion of Infantry of the sector of the Moroccan monarchist forces of invasion stationed in Abnakir at 30 kms in south-east Asmara, a communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information announced today.

To help its routed force, the Moroccan Army, it [as received] carried on, attempted unsuccessfully to rapidly dispatch reinforcements which fell on a minefield placed by the Saharan combatants behind the wall and where the explosion of two mines resulted in a fire, the communique pointed out.

BURUNDI

Commission Session With Cuba Ends; Protocol Signed

EA192132 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Burundi-Cuban joint commission meeting which started in Bujumbura on Tuesday [17 June] ended today. The closing speech was delivered by the minister of public health, Major Fidele Nsabimana, who said that the protocol which was signed to mark the end of the sessions [words indistinct]. Let us hear Minister Nsabimana.

[Begin recording] In fact, during the meeting, the Burundi Government [word indistinct] on cooperation [words indistinct], asking for assistance in national priority sectors, namely health, agriculture, animal husbandry, and industry.

In light of the work of the fourth meeting of the joint commission, you have once again shown your willingness to assist the Republic of Burundi in its development by agreeing to provide assistance in material and human forms, including scholarships and training in important sectors of our development. [end recording]

In his address, the Cuban vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Lester Rodriguez, hailed the friendly relations between our two countries, expressing the wish to see the development of bilateral cooperation.

CAMEROON

President Biya Receives Gabonese Special Envoy

AB191644 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] A special envoy from the Republic of Gabon was received at State House this morning by the head of state. The envoy, Mr Samuel Mbaye, was bearer of a confidential message from Gabonese President Omar Bongo to his Cameroonian counterpart, President Paul Biya.

CHAD

AFP Reports Kamougue's Resignation From GUNT

AB191617 Paris AFP in French 1553 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, 19 Jun (AFP) — Colonel Abdelkadir Kamougue, GUNT vice president, announced in Paris on Thursday his resignation as vice president of GUNT and his withdrawal from that coalition of Chadian opposition members led by Goukouni Oueddei.

Specifying at a press conference that he was not leaving one camp (that of Goukouni) to join another (that of Hissein Habre), he also "appealed to other heads of factions, who were signatories to the Lagos Agreement to follow his example in order to spare Chad an irreversible situation such as that of the two Koreas or the two Germanies."

Bardai Radio Announces CSR Meeting for 25 June

AB040808 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 2 Jun 86

["Communique" by the General Secretariat of the Supreme Council of the Revolution; date and place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] The General Secretariat of the Supreme Council of the Revolution [CSR] wishes to announce to all CSR members that the next meeting (?aimed at strengthening) the revolution will be held on 25 June 1986 in Bardai. The presence of all the members is required.

Signed: Comrade (Thomas Kasali), CSR administrative secretary

CONGO

ACAP Condemns U.S. Constructive Engagement Policy

AB172117 Dakar PANA in French 1745 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 11 Jun [date as received] (ACI/PANA) — The Congolese Friendship Association With Peoples (ACAP) on Monday in Brazzaville condemned the U.S. policy of constructive engagement.

During a solidarity meeting in support of the black people of South Africa, organized to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto massacre, the ACAP (a nongovernmental organization) expressed the hope that the conference on economic sanctions against the apartheid regime, which began on Monday in Paris, would make the United States "stop poisoning international opinion."

In the face of this situation, the ACAP reaffirmed its solidarity with the people of Namibia, victims of the terrorist apartheid regime which has been illegally occupying the southwest African territory.

The ACAP also called for the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435 which calls for the accession of this country [Namibia] to independence through the organization of free elections under the auspices of the United Nations.

ZAIRE

MPR Central Committee Session Examines Economy

AB191226 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0756 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jun [date as received] (AZAP) — MPR founding Chairman Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko opened the seventh extraordinary session of the MPR Central Committee on Wednesday afternoon at the People's Palace. This session will mainly examine Zaire's economic, financial, and monetary situation. This is the only item on the agenda of this session.

It will be recalled that this issue was debated at the last ordinary session of the Central Committee. At that time the party leader had pointed out in his closing speech that the final conclusions on this issue would be made after the extraordinary session originally scheduled to take place in July but now taking place on 18 June.

To enable Central Committee members to fully understand Zaire's economic and financial situation, they were given reports on Wednesday drawn up for the Executive Council by the state commissioners of finance and budget; state enterprises; economy and industry; planning; and the governor of the Bank of Zaire. These four [as received] persons are expected to address the Central Committee meeting.

Without anticipating the conclusions of the Central Committee meeting, one can already assert that Zaire's financial and economic situation is improving each year, as attested by the recent social measures adopted by the head of state for the Zairian people. One must nevertheless pursue the austerity measures in order to revive the economy and prevent the destruction of the achievements made so far.

Mobutu, French Army General Discuss Cooperation

AB191028 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0803 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jun [date as received] (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko today at Camp Tshatshi received General Lacaze, adviser in charge of military cooperation with Africa in the French Ministry of Defense.

Gen Lacaze told the press that he and the head of state made a survey of France's military cooperation with African states. They also examined the relations between France and Zaire in this field and came to the conclusion that these relations are excellent.

W. German Commander Arrives; Cooperation Discussed

AB191235 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1900 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 June [date as received] (AZAP) — Brigadier General Poschwatta, commander of the signals school of the West German Army, was on Wednesday received in turn by the secretary general to the Ministry of National Defense and Territorial Security, Colonel Baoka, and the chief of Defense Staff of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ], Lieutenant General Eluki Monga Aundu.

The discussions essentially concerned the aim of his mission, that is, the evaluation of the development of the Zairian-West German military cooperation and appreciation of the work done by the team of German advisers working with the FAZ. Gen Poschwatta is responsible for the team of German advisers working in Zaire, Rwanda, and Djibouti.

As for the FAZ chief of Defense Staff, he expressed satisfaction over the military cooperation between Zaire and the Federal Republic of Germany, particularly in the fields of signals and health. Gen Eluki and Col Baoka expressed the hope that this cooperation will be strengthened and extended to other fields. The FAZ, Gen Eluki said, eagerly await the signals equipment they have ordered from West Germany and hope that this friendly country will ensure the training of the Zairian cadres who will use this equipment.

Gen Poschwatta, who arrived in Zaire on Tuesday 17 June, will on Thursday go to Kanaga to visit the officers' school (EFO) and the signals school.

Official Leaves for Togo To Deliver Message

AB181523 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1056 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jun (AZAP/PANA) — Mobutu Nyiwa, secretary of state for international cooperation, left Kinshasa on Tuesday for Lome (Togo) to deliver a message from President Mobutu Sese Seko to his Togolese counterpart, President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The content of the message was not disclosed but it is believed that it is related to the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation and friendship which exist between Zaire and Togo.

Opposition Calls for Release of 7 Founding Members

AB181804 Paris AFP in French 1255 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Paris 18 Jun (AFP) — A Zairian opposition movement, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), on Wednesday called on the French authorities in Paris to "mediate and ask President Mobutu Sese Seko to immediately release the seven founding-members of the UDPS and legally recognize the movement."

The seven leaders of the party (a non-authorized movement), were this week "estranged" from Kinshasa and sent back to their home provinces.

"Mobutu is never more dangerous than when facing an oppsition movement which inspires some respect. In order to reduce the impact of the movement on people's mind and divide its leaders, President Mobutu has just sent them away and condemned them to the precarious life of their hometowns.

Mobutu's regime is counting on the diseases and the lack of medical care in these provinces to assassinate its political opponents," the communique said.

These former parliamentarians who were already condemned in January 1981 to prison terms are: Kibasa Maliba, chairman of the UDPS, from the Shaba Province (southwest part of the country); Ngalula Mpandajila, vice-chairman from the Kasai-Oriental Province, as are three other officials of the party: — Totshisekedi wa Mulumban, secretary general; Lanana Tshiongo a Minanga; and Makanda Npinga Shambuyi. Birindwa Ci Birhashrwirwa is from the Kivu Province (eastern part of the country), and Bosasi Epole Bolya Kodia is from the Equateur Province (northwest).

Says Mobuto Seeks Their Elimination

AB182043 Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 18 Jun (AFP) — The Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS — Zairian opposition) on Wednesday accused President Mobutu of seeking to "physically eliminate" the chief executive of this movement.

In a communique published in Brazzaville and signed by Mr Rapeal Mudiandambu wa Kamana, the UDPS cited the names "of agents of the dictatorial Mobutist regime." According to this communique, these agents have a mission "to poison" the seven principal leaders of the movement who have just been transported to their townships of origin.

The communique further stated that the Zairian authorities have resorted to making "terror, inquietude, man-hunting, and the arbitrary reign within the ranks of the opposition. It finally called on the international community and non-governmental organizations to intervene to ensure the respect of the freedoms of opinion in Zaire "before its's too late."

It will be recalled that the UDPS made an appeal in Paris on Wednesday to France to "plead with President Mobutu Sese Seko for the immediate release of the seven founding members of the UDPS and the legal recognition" of the movement.

BURKINA FASO

Lawyer Uses Michelin Map on Border Dispute

AB181420 Paris AFP in French 2047 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, 17 Jun (AFP) — The Burkina representative today showed the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague a Michelin map bought a few days earlier in Bamako in a bid to reassert Burkina's sovereignty over a strip of land at the border which Mali disputes.

Prof Jean-Pierre Cot, Burkina's counsel in the border dispute with Mali, showed slides of that map stressing that the border was mapped out exactly as claimed by the Burkinabe Government. The former French minister of cooperation added in substance that the fact that these maps are distributed publicly in the Malian capital was tantamount to Mali's approval of the layout. The layout of the border shows that the strip of land under litigation which is about 400 km long and 20 km wide belongs to Burkina Faso, he said. Earlier, the French lecturer in law had shown the ICJ chamber slides of ordnance survey maps, dating back to the colonial era, which he found convincing evidence of Burkina's rights.

"To my knowledge, this is the first time Michelin maps have been produced as exhibits in a border dispute" before the ICJ, Mr Cot observed. Yesterday, Burkina's minister of territorial administration and security, Ernest Ouedraogo, denounced before the court Mali's overarmament in MiG fighters and armored vehicles as a threat to peace in the region. He deplored the cycle of the arms race which Bamako was thus imposing on its neighbor while both countries rank among the poorest on the planet.

Mali and Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta, which became independent in 1960, have been claiming ownership of that manganese-rich strip of land for a dozen years. In 1974 and 1985, they fought two wars whereas they had referred their litigation to The Hague court for arbitration. Burkina's representatives will be called upon again to speak tomorrow. Then Mali's representatives will be heard. The debates will last until next week.

Sankara Comments on Dispute

AB191934 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Excerpt" of speech delivered by Burkinabe head of state Thomas Sankara at a meeting with militants of Nouna, provincial capital of Kossi during a tour of the Provinces of Sourou, Mou Houn and Kossi from 17 to 18 June]

[Text] Burkina Faso and Mali have dragged themselves all the way from Africa, crossing the sea, to find themselves in Europe to ask other people to tell them which of the two countries is right [in their border dispute]. This is unfortunate. It is unfortunate because between Ouagadougou and Bamako we could have found a solution to what we consider to be a problem somewhere at a border town like here in Nouna. Now here we are, every morning and every day foreign radios talk about Burkina Faso and Mali, not of our successes, but of this thorn that we have in our feet. This is sad; it is a very sad situation.

It is even more sad when one remembers that in 1975 negotiations took place in Lome, Togo, under the auspices of the OAU. This issue was given a clear answer which should have been the final one. Unfortunately, at the time the climate of trust, the climate of understanding, the climate of communication did not exist to enable us to understand one another. The OAU has already given its ruling on this issue. For goodness sake, let us not distort history, and also let us not be disrepectful toward other African brothers who met in Lome and found a clear and simple answer to a problem which could have spared us not only these clashes of Christmas, but also this ordeal which does not do anybody any good, namely: as poor as we are, unable to buy medical supplies for our farmers and the sick; unable to buy stationery for our school children; unable to find the least relief for our miserable people, we found money to create dossiers on our dispute, which cost us lots of money; we found money to buy air tickets for officials who left Bamako and Ouagadougou for The Hague, and we have found money for them to stay in hotels there in Europe. This is sad, it is very sad.

On our part, we sincerely regret this state of affairs, and we repeat that Mali and Burkina could have come to an understanding somewhere in a border village, under the auspices of the OAU after the meeting in Lome had not yielded the expected result. We did not do that at the time, now we are forced to drink this bitter cup of confronting one another in pleading at the International Court of Justice, which we respect and hail, but which, alas, we would have like to avoid, because Africa remains Africa, and Africa is right here; Africa is not in Brussels, it is not in Paris, New York, neither is it at The Hague.

But I hope that President Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, will hear us. I also hope that other African states, and other African heads of state will hear us; and I particularly hope that even the International Court of Justice will hear us and act in such a way that the Burkinabe and Malian will not be ashamed to remember such a sad period. Malians and Burkinabe should come out of this affair with our heads up high because we are men and women who are proud to be Africans.

GHANA

Further Reportage on Visit by PLO's 'Arafat

'Arafat Inspects Projects

AB182234 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, this afternoon called on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. The chairman said it is unfortunate that the plight of Palestinians and the blacks in South Africa casts a morbid reflection on mankind despite claims of civilization in the 20th century.

A member of the PNDC and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, Mr P.V. Obeng, recalled that the first president of Ghana, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, made the country a home for the oppressed. It is in the light of this that Ghana stands committed to the Palestinian cause just as it is committed to the struggle of the blacks in South Africa and Namibia. Mr Obeng, however, said that Ghanaians would not like to see Mr 'Arafat as a warmonger but as a man of peace and someone ready to fight for the rights of Palestinians. The Palestinians should not feel that UN resolutions on the Palestinian problem will make any difference. It is only the determination of the Palestinian people under the leadership of Mr 'Arafat that will help win the fight for freedom. Mr Obeng suggested to the PLO leader to interact more with the peace-keeping force in the Middle East. This will enable him to educate them on the real reasons behind the Palestinian cause. It will also make them know who they are to protect in their peace-keeping operation.

Another member of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah, said although Ghana cannot give any substantial material support to the PLO, Ghanaians see it as a duty to give the Palestinians their moral support in the fight against injustice and aggression. He said it is important that people engaged in the fight against oppression come together to fight the common enemy in order to achieve not only political but also economic independence. Mr 'Arafat, on his part, said he is sure that his visit will help intensify the Palestinian struggle. This is because Palestinians have the support of freedom-loving countries like Ghana. He said just as the forces of oppression are organizing to inflict further suffering on the oppressed, all freedom-loving countries should also organize to fight aggression and injustice despite the differences in geographical location. According to Mr 'Arafat, Palestinians will take Ghana as their second home and are sure to invite Ghanaians to a liberated Palestine one day. Flight-Lt Rawlings presented the PLO leader with the (?love-chain) wooden stool denoting unity. Also at the meeting was the secretary for culture and tourism, Dr Ben Abdallah.

Earlier in the day, Mr 'Arafat visited the Akosombo and Kpong hydroelectric dams. He was accompanied by Mr Ebo Tawiah, the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, and Dr Ben Abdallah. Mr 'Arafat said the industrial potential that the two dams will give Ghana mark the country out as a symbol for all oppressed people to emulate. He said the two projects should be seen as a platform for a major industrial takeoff.

PLO Leader Optimistic About Struggles

AB200840 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, has expressed optimism that the flags of the African National Congress and SWAPO will rise in Pretoria and Windhoek just as the flags of liberation movements are now flying in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. He is also confident that the PLO flag will eventually go up in Jerusalem. Mr 'Arafat was speaking in an interview before leaving Accra after a 3-day official visit to Ghana. He said he is not suprised that the Western media brand the PLO as a terrorist movement. He said Frelimo of Mozambique, MPLA of Angola, and ZANU of Zimbabwe were all branded the same. But in fact they were nationalist movements fighting to liberate their countries.

Mr 'Arafat said it is not by chance that the PLO has an observer status in the OAU. This is because the Palestinian cause is an African cause. It also proves that the just cause of the Palestinian people will succeed. Mr 'Arafat said in the same way as imperialism is organizing terrorism against the Frontline States, so is Israel fighting against Arab states. On his relations with the freedom fighters in southern Africa, Mr 'Arafat said he has very strong relations with SWAPO, the ANC and the Frontline States. He said, however, that these relations must be put on a wider platform so that together, they can face these imperialist aggressions. He said nobody or force on earth can defeat a strong and determined people. Mr 'Arafat said the Palestinian people have a very strong and proud history which make them live together with Christians, Jews, and Muslims. He said sooner or later they will establish their homeland and the flag of the PLO will fly over Tel Aviv.

PLO Chairman Ends Visit

AB191412 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, today left Accra at the end of a 3-day official visit to the country. At the airport to see him off were the PNDC Chairman Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, members of the PNDC, and diplomats. In a communique signed by Mr 'Arafat and Flight Lt Rawlings, the two leaders agreed to explore areas of consolidating the scope of relations and cooperation. In this connection, the two leaders agreed on the opening of a diplomatic mission of the PLO in Accra.

With regard to the Middle East situation, the two sides affirmed that there can be no just and lasting peace in the area until the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are recognized including their right to self-determination and the right to establish their own sovereign state. This can be achieved through the convening of an international conference to be attended by the permanent members of the Security Council and all concerned parties in the conflict including the PLO. Addressing members of the armed forces, Mr 'Arafat explained that the Palestinian people are not against Jews. What they are after is a Palestine for Jews, Arabs, and Christians alike. The PLO leader said despite many proposals made by the Palestinian people toward peaceful coexistence, Israel, with the support of the United States, has refused.

Recounting the 1981 and 1982 acts of aggression against the Palestinian people in Lebanon, Mr 'Arafat said the power of the Palestinian and Lebanese masses help the army of the Palestinians to confront their enemy. Ghanaians, he said, must therefore unite and help the government achieve its aims. Describing Ghana as a vanguard of freedom fighters, Mr 'Arafat urged the soldiers as freedom-loving people to help the Palestinians in their cause. This they can do by making concrete efforts for the achievement of peace in Lebanon. Mr 'Arafat said he is leaving Ghana with a very good impression. He declared: I don't feel like guest in Ghana, but as someone among the Ghanaian family.

MALI

'Final Solution' Expected in Border Dispute

AB192137 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In the Hague, a (?case) is actually beginning. Mali's legal arguments into the border conflict with Burkina Faso began this morning. Three major addresses were given this morning before the International Court of Justice. On the line from The Hague is our special correspondent Massiry Yatassaye.

[Yatassaye] The stating of the case of the Malian side started at 0800 GMT before the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Thus, presenting the views and position of his government, the Malian spokesman, the minister of territorial administration and development of the infrastructure, Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga, first spoke of the will of his country to arrive at a final solution to the disagreement existing between it and its sister Burkina Faso for half a century now. This will, according to Mali's spokesman, has been demonstrated many times through the acceptance of bilateral and multilateral negotiations, in conformity with the principles outlined in the Charters of the United Nations and that of the OAU, that is, resolving peacefully differences with one's neighbor in accordance with the (?procedural) principles. That is, moreover, the reason why Mali first of all, gave priority to direct negotiation.

The mode of settlement of Article 33 of the UN Charter fixes as a first step — and this corresponds deeply with African traditions — accords an important place to discussions. [sentence as heard] Still according to Mali's agent, the Malian people, their party and government, imbued with peace, have always responded to Africa's call, because, and I quote: We believe in African wisdom and dignity; in friendship among peoples, and work tirelessly for peace in the world. That is why, he added, the president of Mali has always made the journey himself personally, whether it is to Lome, Conakry, Algiers, Ouagadougou or elsewhere, with the sole aim of seeking out a solution to the disagreement which exists between our two sister countries. Mali's goodwill, the minister concluded, has always been expressed to all friendly countries in the subregion, and to the French Government in the person of its minister of cooperation and development, who today is the solicitor-counsel of Burkina Faso in the present proceedings. The man concerned is Professor Jean-Pierre Cot.

The second speaker was Professor Jean Salmon, Mali's solicitor-advocate. Professor Salmon spoke of the competence of the court, and the principles of the rule of law which have been raised in Mali's written statement, and which have been the object of interpretation by the Burkinabe party. Among these are the competence of the Court, the applicable law, title deeds referred to and their hierarchy, the principles of [words indsitinct] de facto and de jure, the conflicts of attribution and delimitation, and so on. Next, it was the turn of Prof Raymond Ranjeva to demonstrate that the law applicable in the case was the colonial law, and that the title deeds and claims advanced by Mali are those which should prevail. The hearing was adjourned at 1300 hours local time, that is, 1100 GMT, and will continue tomorrow at 0800 GMT, still with the hearing of Mali's case.

NIGER

Joint Communique on Visit by Nigeria's Babangida

AB190900 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Joint communique" issued in Niamey on 18 June at the end of the visit to Niger by Nigerian President Major General Ibrahim Babangida]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Brigadier Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and president of the Republic of Niger, His Excellency Major General Ibrahim Babangida, president of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, made a friendly and working visit to the Republic of Niger from 15 to 18 June 1986.

Presidents Babangida and Kountche held several rounds of private talks which centered particularly on bilateral relations. They also dealt with the general situation prevailing in Africa and international problems of common interest. The two presidents noted with satisfaction that the fact that their two peoples have the same values and civilizations has consolidated their deep feelings of fraternity, friendship, and solidarity. Thanks to these feelings, a fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation has been established between the two countries, and has also greatly helped to consolidate their national independence. In this regard, they stressed the great importance of the mission assigned to the Niger-Nigeria joint commission for cooperation, and decided that commission officials should meet regularly to assess its activities and give directives for new orientations.

Moreover, in order to meet more efficiently the aspirations of their peoples, the two presidents decided to involve the local authorities of the border regions in the deliberations of the commission according to modalities to be worked out later. It is in this connection that they reaffirmed the need for the creation of local committees. In addition to these talks, the two delegations held a working session during which they particularly examined the results of the 17th session of the Niger-Nigeria joint commission for cooperation held in Maradi, Republic of Niger, from 17 to 18 March 1986. They agreed to take appropriate measures for the implementation of the decisions made at the session. The two delegations also examined issues relating to economic relations, particularly supplying energy, oil, and gas on the one hand, and livestock and other raw materials on the other. They agreed to find rapid and efficient solutions to the problems that hamper the development of the economic relations which are so paramount to the two countries.

Moreover, the two sides expressed their deep conviction that the subregional organizations to which they both belong, particularly the ABCAN [expansion unknown], the ECOWAS, the CDNT [expansion unknown] and so on, constitute precious economic and social progress instruments for their peoples. This is why they reaffirmed their commitment to making all the necessary efforts to enable these bodies to assume their missions. The two sides reiterated their firm adhesion to the ideal of African unity, and their eagerness to see peace prevail for good on the continent. This will help create the conditions for fruitful inter-African cooperation in accordance with the Lagos Action Plan and the pertinent resolutions of the 21st OAU summit. (?In this reagrd), they stressed the need to respect the independence, the sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of each state, and to resort to the peaceful settlement of the conflicts between African states. They reaffirmed their common desire to contribute toward the disapperance of areas of tension on the continent, the rapid dismantling of the despicable system of apartheid in South Africa, and Namibia's accession to independence. They renewed their total adherence to the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and to the ideals proclaimed by the UN Charter. They pledged to join their efforts to contribute their best toward finding solutions to major problems of our times.

At the end of his official visit to Niger, His Excellency Maj Gen Babangida expressed to His Excellency Brig Gen Seyni Kountche, the CMS, the government and people of Niger, his sincere gratitude for the welcome and hospitality accorded him and his delegation throughout their visit, and which is a testimony of the quality of the solid ties which unite the two peoples. The president and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces extended to the CMS chairman and head of state of Niger an invitation to visit Nigeria which he accepted. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Niamey on 18 June 1986

Signed: For the Federal Republic of Nigeria: his excellency Maj Gen Ibrahim Babangida, president and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces

For the Republic of Niger: His Excellency Brig Gen Seyni Kountche, chairman of the CMS

NIGERIA

Government Opposes 'External' Ties for Trade Unions

AB190956 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Federal Government has reiterated its opposition to the affiliation of trade unions in the country to external bodies. The minister of employment, labor and productivity, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni, told newsmen in Lagos yesterday that it was important that the nation's vital institutions do not become mere appendages of foreign interests.

Rear Adm Koshoni said government's policy on the issue arose from the understanding that it would check unnecessary conflicts which characterized the activities of local industrial unions in the past. He noted that such activities emanated from rival international trade unions. Rear Adm Koshoni called on labor leaders to comply with government policy on the matter.

SENEGAL

Indonesian Minister Arrives for Rounds of Talks

AB191638 Paris AFP in French 1145 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Dakar, 19 Jun (AFP) — Hasjim Djalal, the Indonesian deputy minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Dakar Wednesday evening for a few days' visit to Senegal. Mr Djalal will hold several rounds of talks with the Senegalese authorities on issues such as the forthcoming summit of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled to take place in August this year in Harare, Zimbabwe, as well as on bilateral relations between Senegal and Indonesia.

SIERRA LEONE

Post-Elections Disturbances Break Out in Sierra Leone

AB191939 Paris AFP in French 1854 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Freetown, 19 Jun (AFP) — Serious disturbances broke out in some regions in Sierra Leone following the 30 May general elections, First Vice President Francis Minah announced Thursday without giving any further details. This announcement confirms persistent reports of violence in several provinces of the country following these elections. According to unconfirmed reports, over 60 persons are reported to be detained in Kenema (about 200 km east of Freetown), while some persons are reportedly admitted at the American missionary hospital in neighboring town of Segbwema.

According to travellers from this region who arrived in Sierra Leonean capital, schools have been closed down and people have fled into hiding in bushes to escape the violence. Still according to reports which have not been officially confirmed, serious violence was also reported to have taken in Kailahun, more than 100 km farther east. The general elections, for which all the candidates were presented by the All People's Congress Party (the only party), were marked by the defeat of a large number of incumbent members of parliament.

TOGO

Soviet Space Flight Monitoring Ship Visits Lome

AB200915 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The *Vladislav Volkov*, a Soviet scientific ship, arrived in our territorial waters 2 days ago. This ship, whose main task is to ensure a link between Soviet spacecraft and their command centers, belongs to the Soviet naval fleet in charge of monitoring various space flights. The *Vladislav Volkov*, which weighs 9,000 tons, is 123 meters long and 16 meters wide. It has 124 persons aboard, including some research officers. It is possible to communicate with astronauts during their space missions from the ship. The Soviet ship will leave Lome this afternoon. A delegation of the youth wing of the Togolese People's Rally visited it this morning.

ANGOLA

Luanda Radio Says 118 UNITA Fighters 'Neutralized'

MB190555 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In the 3d Military Region in the first half of June the Angolan Armed Forces neutralized 118 counterrevolutionaries of the UNITA puppet gang. During the operations, FAPLA captured 14 UNITA members, some 100 light and heavy weapons and large quantities of ammunition, hand grenades, grenade launchers, explosives and RPG-7 and 60-mm [as heard] shells.

MPLA Planting Land Mines in Huambo

MB190710 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 19 Jun (KUP) — In a desperate attempt to stop UNITA's transportation of bush war in to the city of Huambo MPLA troops latest defensive lines are anti-personnel land-mines and booby traps planted in numerous paths leading to the city which in recent months left score of civilians mutilated or killed. The main routes are manned by the security forces at strategic checkpoints, usually reliable sources disclosed Monday.

The sources added that hundreds of captured villagers who are now starving often risk their lives trying to cross these blocked ways in search of food from their fields on the outskirts of the city or cutting wood to sell as fuel.

And in another development, city women marketeers who earn their living selling scarce necessities are reported to be in constant violent clashes with hostile policemen who often snatch their merchandise. The sources go on to say that relations between the general public in that area and the authorities have recently worsened over wide-ranging issues including the high cost of living and security.

MALAWI

President Banda Announces New Cabinet Officers

Finance Minister, Bank Head

MB171012 Dakar PANA in English 0950 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Lilongwe, June 17, (Man/PANA — Malawi Life President Ngwazi Dr H. KaMuzu Banda, has appointed Mr S. Chimwemwe Hara as Governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi with effect from 1 July 1986 the officer of the president announced in Lilongwe yesterday. Mr Chimwemwe Hara, who is currently minister of finance, will replace Mr L. Chakakala Chaziya. The announcement said that Malawi life president has graciously given permission for Mr Chakakala Chaziya to proceed to the United States of America for further studies.

The life president has appointed the current minister of education and culture, Mr Dalton Katopola, as minister of finance, taking over from Mr Chimwemwe Hara. The announcement did not say who will become minister of education and culture.

Education, Culture Minister

MB181700 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has appointed Mr Solomon Tseka Phiri, member of parliament for Ntcheu Central, as minister of education and culture. Announcing this today, the Office of the President and Cabinet in Lilongwe said Mr Tseka Phiri's appointment takes effect form 1 July.

MOZAMBIQUE

116 'Bandits' Killed in Sofala Province in 2 Weeks

MB171749 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The FPLM forces have killed 116 armed bandits in Chiringoma district, sofala province, during the first 2 weeks of May. According to the Sofala provincial military command, 80 weapons of various calibers and 900 rifle magazines and ammunition boxes were captured during the same period. This source also revealed that two armed bandits were captured. Our forces also destroyed the armed bandits camp in (Maganga) area, Chiringoma district, and they freed 21 citizens living under the yoke of the armed bandits.

25 'Bandits' Die

MB171605 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The FPLM forces killed 25 armed bandits in Taninga region, Manhica district, Maputo Province, between May and June this year. Over the same period, our forces freed more than 50 people living under the yoke of the criminals.

According to a source in the FPLM forces, there is information on the presence of two English-speaking whites among the armed bandits. This information was confirmed to Radio Mozambique by three youths who fled after 2 weeks in captivity. Speaking to Radio Mozambique, these youths also confirmed the identity of two armed bandits who were killed in Taninga region last Sunday night. They were ringleaders of the criminals.

Also in Manhica district, 11 people were murdered by the armed bandits near Kanhica village on Thursday night. The bandits used cold steel weapons to murder these defenseless people. It is known that the armed bandits have been using these methods to terrorize the people. This action is also a consequence of the offensive which the defense and security forces have been carrying out to eliminate armed banditry in that area of Maputo province.

12 'Bandits' Killed in Inhambane Province
MB191428 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The FPLM forces killed 12 armed bandits in the area of (Quitau), Jangambo District, Inhambane Province, last Sunday. According to our correspondent in Inhambane Province, the criminals were killed when our forces attacked their camp in that area. The FPLM forces recovered various goods belonging to the people which had been stolen by the bandits.

Former Frelimo Official Forms New Movement
MB200759 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] A new movement has been formed with the declared aim of achieving peace in Mozambique. Radio RSA's Lisbon correspondent reports that the Committee [words indistinct] has been formed by dissident members of the Mozambican resistance movement, RENAMO. The group is headed by Mr Jose Massinga, a former senior official of the ruling Frelimo party in Mozambique. Mr Massinga says his organization has contacts with various movements inside Mozambique and intends meeting top RENAMO officials soon.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha: U.S. House Does Not 'Give A Fig'
MB191602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 19, SAPA — The passing of a sanctions bill by the American House of Representatives clearly showed it felt nothing for South African blacks, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. He issued a statement commenting on the matter and said he hoped the decision would encourage all leaders in South Africa who believed in a democratic future to meet around the negotiating table as soon as possible.

The bill would now have to be considered by the American Senate which he believed would act more responsibly. "But even if it does not, we in South Africa must now simply come to realise that other countries of the world cannot solve our problems," the minister said. The sanctions bill wanted to withdraw American investments from South Africa within 180 days, completely severtrade ties and cancel landing rights for SAA [South African Airways].

"The bill is so radical and so wide that I don't believe the Senate could possible pass it. What is remarkable is the absence of facts regarding reform in South Afria and the total disregard for the possible effect it may have on the countries of southern Africa."

It was ironic that while the House of Representatives wanted to withdraw investments and sever trade ties, South Africa's trade with the rest of Africa had doubled in the past year. South Africa traded with 47 African countries, cooperated in almost every field of human endeavour and transported thousands of politicians, church and business leaders on SAA which played a major supportive role in the civil aviation of many African countries.

Mr Botha set out in detail the communications, developmental, and medical dependency of its neighbours, the crucial supply of electricity, technology and labour provided by South Africa.

"I find it inexplicable that a responsible institution of authority such as the American House of Representatives cannot realise that the punitive measures they are imposing may deprive millions of black people of their incomes and that they will promote poverty and unemployment which in turn will create fertile ground for the enemies of the United States of America.

"I have reason to believe the American Senate will act more responsibly. It is clear that the American House of Representatives do not give a fig for the black communities of South Africa," Mr Botha said.

Says U.S., UK Oppose Sanctions
MB191533 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha is confident the United States and Britain will stand firm against international pressure for sanctions against South Africa. Speaking to Independent Television, in the first British interview he has given since the state of emergency, Mr Botha said the government cannot afford to get (?tough).

[Begin Botha recording] They are concerned about unemployment that might be caused in their countries as a result of the sanctions, jobs that might be lost, hundreds of thousands of jobs that might be lost if sanctions are fully (?spread). The next thing, they are concerned about the effects on South Africa's neighboring states. They know that in these countries where governments asked the British Government treasury to make good the losses that they must inevitably suffer, losses amounting to billions and trillions of pounds. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

President Botha: 'Great Lie' Overshadows Reform
MB201030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1025 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — While South Africa was reaching the height of reform in its history, it was "passed off as nothing, as pretence," by the outside world, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Addressing a police passing-out parade in Pretoria, he said this was because international politics was overshadowed by the "great lie," acording to which South Africa was one of the greatest sinners on the planet, and evidently one of a very small group. The impression was created that a pure democratic system of government existed in almost every country in the world; that full human rights and equality were found universally; and that there was ostensibly no country in which discrimination against any minorities and individuals wasfound.

"According to the great lie, peace, love and harmony reign world-wide, churches are flourishing and religion is prospering. National and international action and relations are ostensibly supported by deep moral convictions and a deep honesty. It is a great lie," Mr Botha said.

South Africa's enemies had latched onto the word "apartheid" and in a sly manner transformed it into the strongest weapon in the onslaught against freedom and civilisation in the country.

In the Western world, naive people were also "jabbering under the skillful influence of Moscow. A carefully calculated propaganda game is unfolding against us internationally and even internally, especially with the assistance of some of the media," he said.

This had caused many normally rational and logical people "capable of seeing the wood for the trees, to lose perspective in matters relating to South Africa." When South Africa and apartheid are mentioned, common sense disappears... then hypocrisy, double standards and a twisted morality come to the fore."

The false impression was being created that the only thing to be done in South Africa to rectify matters was "to realise that mythical heaven on earth of the great lie here by means of a process of so-called genuine negotiation with so-called genuine leaders of the country," Mr Botha said.

When responsible people in South Africa spoke of reform, this involved the broadening of democracy in a system of power-sharing and justice. "If our leftist critics abroad, and even radicals in this country, speak of genuine reform they mean something completely different.

"They speak of a final transfer of power to the SA Communist Party and its front, the African National Congress ... of a power monopoly by a radical left power clique."

South Africa's serious problem in explaining to the world it stood in the barrage of an international onslaught was that nobody believed it "because the world is not allowed to believe it".

Also, South Africa could not say that injustice, poverty, discrimination and prejudice — generally more unfavourable conditions than in the Republic — prevailed in the countries which criticised it. "South Africa may not expose the great lie: not about South Africa, not about Western countries, also not about what happens behind the Iron Curtain," Mr Botha said.

He had been warning for years against the extensive international onslaught against South Africa, but these were passed off, in radical left circles "as an attempt to retain so-called white domination".

"Where we are now reaching the height of reform in our history, it is passed off as nothing, as pretence. Because, if our reform measures were to succeed in South Africa, the charges and the so-called excuses for the onslaught against us would fall away."

The government believed in reform that would fulfil the justifiable political aspirations of South Africans in a peaceful way. Circumstances internally and abroad were not making this easy and those from abroad who interfered in South Africa should oook to their own countries problems while South Africans looked to theirs.

'No Agreement' on Cubans

MB200945 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — It was clear there would be no agreement on Cuban withdrawal from Angola by August 1, the date South Africa had proposed to start implementing the United Nations settlement plan for SWA/Namibia, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Speaking at a passing-out parade at the police college in Pretoria, he said his government had repeatedly said the Cuban presence in Angola was the last stumbling block in the way of implementing the UN Security Council's Resolution 435 independence plan for SWA/Nambia.

He had confirmed this again in Parliament on March 4 and at the same time proposed August 1 be set as the date for implementation of Resolution 435 on condition agreement be reached on a cuban withdrawal before then. "August 1 is close and the opportunity is still hanging in the air," Mr Botha said.

The only official information the government had on the matter so far was a message from the UN secretary general to the effect that the Angolan Government rejected any coupling between a Cuban withdrawal and the implementation of Resolution 435.

Furthermore, according to media reports, the Angolan minister of foreign affairs had said his government was no longer interested in negotiations with the United States, and that a withdrawal of Cuban forces would no longer be a part of discussions. ""t is therefore clear there will be no agreement on a Cuban withdrawal form Angola before August 1, because Angola rejects such a solution," Mr Botha said.

"The South African Government maintains its standpoint that a reasonable and just election in terms of the settlement plan is simply not possible as long as about 40,000 Cubans are in Angola."

Comments on Public Holidays

MB201110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — There was a specific constitutional process by which the whole question of public holidays in South Africa was considered and the government would not be forced into making new ones, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today.

Addressing a police passing-out parade in Pretoria he said he wanted to deal with "new holidays which some people in South Africa want to introduce." "If it is not May Day, then it is June 16 or June 26 or one or more of a while series of other days.

"If each person or group who wants to make a case for a new holiday has his way, we will eventually have a holiday on every day from 1 January to December 31," Mr Botha said.

"One cannot have a multitude of holidays and still expect the productivity of your country to increase, so that your living conditions could improve ... holidays should not be allowed to inhibit development ... only labour ennobles."

Holidays, like any other demands for reform, could not be instituted by decree. "There are constitutional processes that have to be put into operation to consider it."

Mr Botha said that where black communities which were autonomous and self-governing wanted to institute such a holiday for themselves, he would not oppose it.

Cites Police Casualties

MB201133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — Thirty-eight policemen had been killed and 660 wounded during the last two years of unrest, while 910 had had their homes destroyed, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Addressing a police passing-out parade in Pretoria, he said this was a clear indication of the sacrifices the police made to maintain law and order. "There are people who are apparently more concerned about the fate of power-hungry perpetrators of violence than that of police officials. I find this detestable," Mr Botha said.

ANC Issues Call for Escalation of 'People's War'

EA201329 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Fellow countrymen, since the naked and gruesome occupation of our townships and villages took its present form 2 years ago, more and more of our people have stressed the point that this calls for every patriot to move to the battlefield. Time and time again, our people have said that the military [word indistinct] of the national party regime is a challenge to the entire nation. It is clear now, especially after the imposition for the second time within a year of a state of emergency, that the regime has failed to rule our country. The massing of troops and reservists is a clear indication that Botha is intending to hang on to power with the use of open military dictatorship.

It has therefore become imperative for the struggling people to reply to that military dictatorship with their own military strength. Hence the need for us to intensify the people's war. But what really is people's war in our situation? Who are the soldiers expected to fight in that war? Comrade Joe Modise, the commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, replies:

[Modise] It is a war in which men and women, young and old, are all participating against the common enemy. It is a war that is pitting the enemy of the people against the people to enable them to use their creative power and skills. It helps them to develop their own position. It is a struggle which combines mass political action and armed struggle and in this process the people take steps to arm themselves. This is done [word indistinct].

They must organize themselves into groups, manufacture traditional weapons which must be used against the enemy. These traditional weapons must also be used to disarm the oppressor and in turn the people must arm themselves with these captured weapons. Ambushes must be prepared for policemen and soldiers in the locations with the aim of capturing weapons from them. Our people must also manufacture home-made bombs and petrol bombs with material that can be locally obtained. In addition, our people must also buy weapons where possible.

After arming themselves in this manner, our people must begin to identify collaborators who are serving in the community councils must be dealt with. Informers, policemen, special branch police and army personnel living and working amongst our people must be eliminated. The puppets in the tricameral parliament and the bantustans must be disposed of. Our people must pick out the members of the paramilitary units that are the frontline of the racist defense and deal with them.

On the mass political front, the actions of our people must complement the actions of those who are carrying on the armed struggle by engaging the enemy on the economic front. They must carry out sabotage actions against the industries and firms that are producing wealth for the racist regime. Sabotage can be carried out in two ways: It can be carried out by using explosives, home-made and factory-made, which can be obtained in South Africa. It can be carried out by sabotaging the plants by way of tampering with some of the vital parts of the machines or by simply (?introducing) foreign elements into the vital parts of these machines.

The masses must also engage in strike action that will paralyze the enemy's economy. Lines of communication must be sabotaged, for example, telephone lines and (?trains). Power stations and power lines must be sabotaged. Railway lines and bridges must be destroyed. Goods trains must be derailed. In all these activities, Umkhonto we Sizwe must play a prominent role with the people because Umkhonto we Sizwe is an instrument of the people. It owes its existence to the people. Its life and strength is dependent upon the people.

In a people's war those among the oppressed who are employed in the enemy's administrative structure have a role to play alongside the people. They have access to weapons, they must pass these on to the people. They also have access to vital information, this must be given to the people. They are in a better position to undermine the enemy's efforts and in this way complement the people's efforts. By contributing to the national liberation struggle they will be serving their own interests because their interests are closely tied up with the people's interests. Their future is with the people and not with the enemy. In other words all our people have a role to play in the struggle for national liberation.

[Announcer] In the ongoing struggle, our people have started to steal weapons from the enemy and are using these weapons to eliminate enemy agents. Comrade Modise described the situation as showing that our people have now seized the initiatives.

[Modise] This is a positive development. The people are now engaged in people's war. They have taken the initiative and they must maintain it, and escalate the process to a stage where it covers the whole country. The enemy must find it difficult to rule us without our consent. Gone are the days when one policeman on a bicycle could come and collect a dozen men in the location and drive them like cattle to the police station. We must create a situation whereby, if the enemy wants to come and collect one person in the location, he must come with soldiers in armored cars. The whole country must be turned into a battlefield.

[Announcer] Turning to the enemy's desperate method of sending troops into our residential areas, our army commander, Comrade Modise, reiterated the fact it is an admission on the part of the enemy that it can no longer continue ruling in the same old way.

[Modise] This is an admission on the part of the racist regime that it can no longer rule in the same old way. The law enforcement agencies have been rendered useless by the people and the regime is forced to resort to the army to govern the country. There exists a crisis situation in South Africa. We shall compel the regime to introduce a constitution that gives dictatorial power to the racist president, P.W. Botha.

The most important policy decisions are taken by military-dominated institutions, especially the State Security Council. All these developments show the process by which the regime is creating conditions for rule by decree. This development does pose a challenge to us and we must accept this challenge by intensifying all forms of struggle to the level of a general offensive against the enemy.

[Announcer] What then are the tasks ahead of us? Comrade Joe Modise says our people from all walks of life must raise the level of our struggle to that of peoples war.

[Modise] The most immediate task facing the democratic majority is to raise the level of struggle to that of people's war. We must seize the initiative on all fronts and make it impossible for the enemy to rule our country. Our actions during the course of this year have confirmed that we have the power to defeat the racist regime. Through united action in the African townships we have rendered enemy institutions unworkable. On the education front we have paralyzed the system of bantu education. These are but a few examples.

The most important thing is that we have cemented our unity in action for the seizure of power. MK [expansion unknown] has given and continues to give a cutting edge to all these mass actions. The actions of MK have not only increased in number but have been linked with the mass actions of the people. MK has firmly entrenched itself among the people and it is there to stay. Now what are the tasks facing us? MK must build on these achievements by stepping up armed actions through the length and breadth of our country. It must consolidate itself by spreading its roots among the people, by drawing fighters from their ranks and by imparting the sinews of war to the people.

We must gradually move to the stage at which our people become active participants in the armed struggle. We must further strengthen the people's mass actions by linking MK actions with those of the people. To achieve all this we must strengthen the presence of the people's movement, the ANC, which is the guiding force of the entire liberation struggle. Let us draw into its fold all sections of our people. We must publicize its policy and ensure that it continues to give day-to-day guidance to mass actions.

We therefore call upon our people to swell the ranks of the ANC, including Umkhonto we Sizwe. We must maintain and heighten this momentum of struggle against the illegal colonial regime. The clarion call is to mobilize and march forward to people's power.

Curfew Imposed on Eastern Cape Region

AB191825 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19 (AFP) — The South African police imposed a 9 pm-to-4 am curfew in black townships of 13 districts of the eastern Cape region, including the Indian Ocean city of Port Elizabeth, on Thursday [19 June], it was announced here. The curfew was decreed under the emergency regulations by local divisional police commissioner Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, and published in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* here.

Included in the restrictions is a ban on the possession of t-shirts and other articles bearing the names of some 47 action committees, students' movements, councils and other organizations. The black townships affected by Thursday's ban are those in the districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Fort Beaufort, Humansdorp, Hankey, Kirkwood, Domerset East, Bedford, Adelaide, Alexandria and Bathurst.

Emergency regulations introduced nationwide last Thursday give the police the power to declare curfews, and also to arrest, detain and interrogate people without warrants. The regulations also place tight restrictions on reporting of unrest in the country's townships. The curfew regulations also forbid residents of townships in the region to enter a township other than their own. In addition, admission to school premises in the region is restricted to pupils and teachers from the school in question. parents may not enter the schools. Stringent funeral restrictions have also been imposed in many areas of the country. Banners and public address systems are banned from funeral services, and only ordained ministers may act as speakers.

Meanwhile South African Police Commissioner General Johan Coetzee repeated an earlier order banning journalists from any black residential area or any place where an "incident of unrest is occurring," except with the prior consent of the commissioner.

Government Continues, Expands Media Restrictions

'Oral' Press Queries Discouraged

MB201050 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1027 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — The only "oral questions" that would in future be answered at the Bureau for Information's regular news conferences would be those concerning the Bureau's daily unrest reports,it was announced today. The Bureau said in a telex to SAPA it had noted that during its recent Pretoria news conferences on the state of emergency, "A wide variety of questions, based on incidents and allegations of incidents," had been put to the spokesman.

It was "impossible" for the Bureau spokesman to anticipate most of these questions and in order to improve its service, the Bureau had decided to lay down guidelines for future conferences, the telex said. These are:

— In future, the only oral questions to which the spokesman would respond woud be questions seeking clarification on points arising directly from the daily situation report. "At the same time, the Bureau will endeavour to make the information contained in the daily situation reports more comprehensive."
— Should journalists wish to have questions answered at the daily news conferences, they should submit them to the Bureau in writing or by telex "at least four hours before the commencement of the conference." The Bureau would reply to as many of these questions as possible at the conferences. "The remainder will be dealt with by telex."
— The Bureau would continue to provide replies to telephone and telex inquiries on a 24-hour basis.
— There would be no press conferences on Saturdays and Sundays unless "special circumstances" warranted them. But the Bureau would issue situation reports on the latest security situation on Saturday mornings and on Sundays.

"The Bureau will endeavour to provide the media with regular and accurate information on the situation relating to the state of emergency, within the constraints of the regulations issued in terms of the state of emergency," the telex said.

Press Warned: Blanks 'Subversive'

MB200857 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 20, SAPA — The *WEEKLY MAIL* newspaper was published today with an almost blank front page and with sections of most stories blacked out, while the *SOWETAN*, which also published blank spaces this week, said they had been advised the spaces could be interpreted as subversive. Unsold copies of both papers were confiscated last week by police who said they contained subversive information.

Todays *SOWETAN* published on its front page an item saying they had been advised "that the police interpret the blank spaces we have left in the newspaper over the past few days as being subversive. We will now fill the spaces with the most innocuous of writings." The space normally used for editorial comment, headed "Comment" bears just the two words "no comment."

Today's *WEEKLY MAIL* front page comment, bordered by two columns of blank space running the length of the page, stated: "Our lawyers tell us we can say almost nothing critical about the emergency. But we'll try:

"Pik Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, told U.S. television audiences this week that the South African press remained free. We hope that (a long thick black line covering a sentence) was listening. They considered our publication subversive.

"If it is subversive to speak out against (a line covering a single word), we plead guilty. "If it is subversive to express concern about (word obliterated), we plead guilty. If it is subversive to believe that there are better ways to peace than the (word obliterated) we plead guilty."

The comment is continued on page two of the newspaper where the editors say they do not believe their actions were subversive.

On page four and five of the newspaper a long list of detainees, with the names blacked out, is published. The list was provided by the Detainee Parents Support Committee and is a portion of their full list. The *WEEKLY MAIL*'s portion refers only to the Transvaal and the Cape. It was provided with the names blacked out.

At least 10 notices stating "Restricted: Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with the emergency regulations" appear in various parts of the newspaper.

The *WEEKLY MAIL* poster displayed at news stands and on street corners this morning stated: "We're back on the streets again."

SAPA Notes Report Issuances

MB201047 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — The latest set-up regarding the official issuing of crime and unrest reports is as follows, according to police Public Relations Directorate and Bureau for Information spokesmen:

— Unrest reports will be handled by the Bureau for Information.
— Reports of incidents in unrest areas but which are not unrest-related will be dealt with by the police directorate. An example would be a "normal" road accident involving a troop carrier.

"Normal" crime would still be handled by the various police liaison officers around the country.

Live Interviews via SABC Restricted

MB200905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 20, SAPA — The government has entered into an arrangement with the SABC in terms of which no live debates or interviews may be transmitted outside the country by satellite through SABC facilities or through the audio facilities of the SABC.

SABC radio news reports the SABC will continue to allow its facilities to be used for pre-recorded interviews and debates on the clear understanding that local representatives of the networks and companies involved assume responsibility for the contents of the debates and interviews in terms of the state of emergency regulations. These representatives must assure that no contraventions of these regulations take place, the radio said.

The SABC will not make its facilities available to overseas netowrks and companies which do not have representatives in South Africa. The purpose of this arrangement is to indemnify the SABC from any contravention of the state emergency regulations. The arrangement will not apply to government spokesmen.

Police To Clear Security Stories

MB191523 Johannesburg SAPA English 1521 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 19, SAPA — According to a decision taken yesterday by the Newspaper Press Union [NPU]-Police Liaison Committee meeting, the police will handle clearance of stories involving security force action and unrest. This follows four days of confusion after the new press curbs were introduced during which both the police and the Bureau for Information refused to clear such copy.

In terms of Monday's new orders, permission to report any security force action can be given only by the commissioner of police "or someone authorised by him." Yesterday a story telexed to the police because the Bureau had refused to clear it the previous day, was stopped in midstream and the police telex operator referrred a Cape Town newspaper back to the Bureau. "All inquiries must be directed to the Bureau for Information..."

The newspaper asked the Bureau for final clarification yesterday after it became clear that the Bureau's stock response was that it "does not clear copy for publication and also cannot give you legal advice." The police's stock reponse was that they could only deal with local routine crime reports and following written instructions to them, kept referring reporters to the Bureau for clearance of any unrest-related stories.

The NPU statement yesterday said:

"The Bureau for Information will handle and coordinate news items and releases regarding the unrest situation.
"Incidents of unrest which involve the SAP's line function will be handled by the SAP official at the Bureau or at the SAP media liaison office.
"What is said in Points 1 and 2 above does not affect the powers of responsibilities of the SAP public relations office, specifically insofar as it affects normal. "

Steward Says NEWSWEEK Not Banned

MB191458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1454 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — *NEWSWEEK* magazine was not being distributed in South Africa as a result of legal advice to its distributer, it emerged at the Bureau for Information's daily press conference in Pretoria today. Bureau spokesman Mr David Steward said the magazine had not been banned by the government.

The distributor of *NEWSWEEK* in South Africa brought a copy of the cover story on South Africa to the attention of the Bureau. He was advised to get legal advice on whether the article contravened the emergency regulations or not. "Any action which was subsequently taken by him was taken, I assume, on the advice of his attorneys," Mr Steward said.

Township Press Ban Reissued

MB191751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — The commisioner of the South African police in a press statement issued in Pretoria today repeated the order issued by him on June 16 under Regulation 7(1) (D) prohibiting the presence, for the purpose of reporting, of journalists in any black residential area or at any place where an incident of unrest is occuring, except with the prior consent of the South African police divisional commisioner concerned or of any person authorised by him.

Journalists' Objections Outlined

MB191740 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1736 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 19, SAPA — The Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's statement on SABC-TV last night that freedom of expression still exists in South Africa is an implausible fiction, the Southern African Society of Journalists [SASJ] said tonight.

The National Council of the SASJ met today and wanted to issue a strongly worded statement on the government's media clampdown, but found it would be illegal to do so in terms of the emergnecy regulations. "In view of this, the council cannot help but wonder to what country Foreign Minister Pik Botha was referring on TV last night when he gave bland assurances, seeking to minimise the effect of gags on the media," the SASJ said. "The government has set itself up as a sole arbiter of what may be said or reported. To suggest, as Mr Botha did, that with a few minor exceptions freedom of expression still exists is an implausible fiction."

The full text of the statement issued by the SASJ follows:

"Statement issued by the National Council of the SA Society of Journalists, Johannesburg, 6pm June 19 1986.

"The National Council of the SA Society of Journalists today discussed the implication sof the state of emergency for journalists.
"The council wanted to issue a strongly worded statement on the following issues:
"Detention of at least 10 journalists and photographers.
"Seizure of newspapers.
"Raids on media offices.
"Arrests of TV crews.
"Expulsion of a foreign correspondent.
"Ban on live satellite transmission to foreign TV networks.
"Ban on collection and dissemination of, and comment on, news about unrest and security force activities.

"Ban on pictorial coverage and sound coverage.
"Ban on interviews with Mrs Winnie Mandela.
"Attacks by the government's Bureau of Information on the terminology used by foreign correspondents.
"The SASJ Council regrets that because of emergency legislation it is unable to lawfully issue such a statement.
"In view of this, the Council cannot help but wonder to what country Foreign Minister Pik Botha was referring on TV last night when he gave bland assurances, seeking to minimise teh effect of gags on the media.
"The government has set itself up as sole arbiter of what may be said or reported. To suggest, as Mr Botha did, that with a few minor exceptions freedom of expression still exists is an implausible fiction.

Statement ends.

Information Bureau Releases 20 June Report

MB201202 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1154 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's latest situation report as recorded during the past 24 hours ending 6 am today:

"1) Twenty-four non-whites have been arrested in connection with the death of Mr Lodewyk Vlooh whose burnt body was found near Uitenhage earlier this week.
"2) The Bureau for Information has received a report that a five-year-old child was shot dead in an incident in Soweto on Tuesday when a warning shot fired by security forces in persuance of a fugitive penetrated a corrugated iron fence and struck the child on the other side of the fence. The child was rushed to hospital but died before being admitted. Police are investigating the incident.
"In the rest of the country, only one other death was reported. A black man was shot dead by a group of blacks armed with shotguns. No arrests have been made.
"In a shooting incident between black members of the SA police and the occupants of a house in Chesterville, Durban, at about 0300 today, four black men were killed and one was wounded. No policemen were injured.
"The circumstances of the shooting are being investigated and no further details can be released."

Bureau Reports Emergency Death Toll Reaches 48

MB191440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1439 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — Three people were burnt to death in the 24-hour period ending 6 am today, Bureau for Information spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said at the Bureau's daily press conference in Pretoria today. This brings the official unrest death toll since the state of emergency was announced last Thursday to 48.

The burnt body of a person was discovered at KwaNobuhle in the Uitenhage district. The corpse was so badly burnt that the race, age and sex could not be determined, Mr Mellet said. It was not possible to say if it was that of a white male reported missing in the Uitenhage area earlier this week, Mr Mellet added.

The burnt bodies of two black men were found in Dennilton in KwaNdebele. They had been murdered in separate incidents. No arrest had been made. A blak man was saved by security forces from being necklaced at Vlaklaagte, KwaNdebele. Two blacks were arrested and face criminal charges.

Security forces saved two black women from being necklaced in Katlehong, Germistion. Five blacks were arrested. Security forces saved a black man at Sandrivier Trust, Hazyview, when he was attacked in his house, assaulted and set alight. No arrests were made.

Several people had been detained recently for possessing petrol bombs, Mr Mellet said. Fourteen people were recently sentenced in the regional court at Middelburg in the Cape to effective jail terms of two to seven years for petrol bomb attacks on private homes.

Six More Deaths

MB191238 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1214 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — Six more deaths were reported by the Bureau for Information today, bringing the official unrest death toll since the state of emergency was declared last Thursday to 54. An unrest situation report telexed by the Bureau to SAPA recorded the death of a five-year-old in Soweto near Johannesburg who was hit by a security force bullet fired at a fleeing suspect.

Steward Confirms Shooting; Warns of Press 'Circus'

MB191734 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — A four-year-old Soweto girl was hit in a buttock by a shotgun pellet on June 16 when security forces dispersed rioters, it emerged at the Bureau for Information's daily press conference in Pretoria today. The Bureau yesterday denied knowledge of the incident to a *CITY PRESS* reporter, and the media were prevented by law from reporting on it.

Bureau spokesman Mr David Steward said today: "This matter did not come to our attention earlier because it was not reported to the police that the child had been wounded." The girl was treated for the wound but not hospitalised. The media are prevented by law from saying more.

Mr Steward also confirmed other press enquiries.

Some 51 youths were arrested at a church in Meadowlands East on June 13. They carried pangas and petrol bombs and were holding an unlawful meeting.

On June 17 petrol bombs were thrown at the St Paul's Church's community centre in Soweto. Four offices were extensively damaged. There were altogether six "incidents" in Soweto on June 17.

Mr Steward warned, however, the Bureau's news conferences were not to be turned into a forum and a circus for the presentation of "all sorts of allegations, most of which probably would be unfounded, for the purpose of contravening the emergency regulations." He added: "We will not allow these news conferences to be turned into circuses."

Justice Minister Says Judges To Visit Detainees

MB191138 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, says all judges president of the provincial divisions of the supreme court have indicated their willingness to allow judges periodially to visit detainees in prison under the emergency regulations.

In a statement released in Cape Town, Mr Coetsee said that at the request of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and after consultations with the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, he had requested judges president to release their judges from time to time to visit detainees. According to the statement, the visits to detainees held under emergency regulations will be to ascertain circumstances surrounding detentions on a continual basis and to submit the usual reports.

Teachers Withdraw From Government Organizations

MB200615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kimberley, June 19, SAPA — The Cape Teachers Professional Association today decided at its 19th annual congress here to withdraw its representatives from government structures.

The motion, overwhelmingly supported by delegates, mandated the CTPA to request the Union of Teachers Associations of South Africa (UTASA) to withdraw all its representatives from all structure of the Department of Education and Culture (DEC) and the Department of National Education.

The motion, proposed by the vice-president of the CTPA, Mr Randall van Den Heever, said that the organisation wanted to emphasise its dissatisfaction with the basis on which the structures of the two departments were based. The motion also stressed the "inefficiency and unprofessional management" of education by the DEC. The CTPA repeated its call for a single non-racial education department, equal in all aspects.

Mr Van den Heever said the CTPA had reached a turning point and should distinguish between strategy and principles. The representation on structures of the two departments was a strategy and not a principle and the time had come to re-evaluate that strategy, he said. He had served on the syllabus committee and despite objections on the history syllabus, he had been overruled and the present syllabus implemented.

"I must ask myself whether I really succeeded. All I succeeded in doing was sugarcoating the apartheid pill. I cannot be part of that. The CTPA is not an island. We are part of the community and we will not be taken in tow or stand aloof," Mr Van den Heever said.

The organisation could not in the present political climate take joint responsibility with DEC for educational matters. It should send a clear signal that the present political order must end.

A heated debate followed with two delegates proposing an amendment which called for partial withdrawal. They suggested that the CTPA withdraw from the "own affairs" education bodies but retain its representation on the general affairs committees. But the principal of Garlandale senior secondary, Athlone, Mr E.J. Snyders, said the CTPA could not continue with "ostrich politics" and become involved in matters that ended in a cul-de-sac.

"The writing is on the wall for the present political order and the liberation movement is gathering momentum. Those who remain on the outside will miss the train," he said.

After a division of the house a vote was taken and at least 80 percent of about 1000 delegates present voted in favour of withdrawal. Speaking on the outcome of the vote, Mr Sonn said the CTPA was more united than ever before. The CTPA and UTASA had three options: the strategy of reason, withholding participation and the option of violence.

"I pray with all my fervour that the day should never come that we will take that decision (of violence)," he said.

Mr Van den Heever said: "We, as an independent body, want nothing to do with structures of the department. We are prepared to engage in dialogue. Certain things that you should do you must do. The important factor is that we are a majority body and the department cannot ignore us. This resolution is a call to action."

Township Residents Told To Stay Inside 16 June

MB191604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1556 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — Aircraft flew over Pretoria townships on June 16 and dropped leaflets urging residents to stay at home, Bureau for Information spokesman Mr David Steward said in Pretoria today. The pamphlets, a copy of which was supplied at the Bureau's daily press conference by the *PRETORIA NEWS*, read:

"Urgent warning: No meeting or processions are allowed. Security forces will take firm action against illegal gatherings. Please remain indoors for your own safety. The security forces want 16 June to be peaceful. Help us to arrest troublemakers and keep the peace. Thank you.
"Security for peace and progress. Issued by the South African security forces."

Asked why people were told to stay indoors if the authorities considered June 16 to be a normal working day, Mr Steward said:

"We considered it to be a normal working day but clearly there were security threats on that day. We would have preferred it if everybody could have gone to work accordingly. When I said that we considered it as a normal working day we meant that we hope that most of the civil service would pitch up for work."

The Bureau previously denied that residents had been warned from aircraft over loudspeakers to stay indoors. Asked to explain this, Mr Steward said that when double-checking reports the Bureau sometimes discovered mistakes.

University of Durban-Westville Closed

MB191911 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The rector of the University of Durban-Westville, Jaap Greyling, has announced that all formal academic activities have been suspended until further notice. The closure of the university comes after an unauthorized meeting of students on the campus. Day students were told to go home.

Security Forces Claim Rescue of 3 From 'Necklace'

MB181415 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information says the presence of the security forces in areas which before the state of emergency were suffering unrest and violence led to at least three people being saved from certain death by the so-called necklace method yesterday.

The director of internal media at the Bureau, Mr Leon Mellet, said this afternoon at a news conference at the Union Buildings that the security forces found a group of youths using a tire attempting to set fire to a man at Tembisa on the East Rand. He was rescued, and some of the youths were arrested.

In three similar but separate incidents in the Balfour area in the eastern Transvaal high veld, three black men were also rescued from death. Mr Mellet said there is already a significant optimism among law-abiding citizens, and that there is now a greater degree of trust in the security forces.

Bophuthatswana Police Killed; Land Mine Suspected

MB181308 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1250 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Mafiking, June 18, SAPA — A number of Bophuthatswana security force members were believed killed when their troop carrier overturned in Winterveld on Monday [16 June]. Bophuthatswana police confirmed an accident had taken place but said they would not elaborate "for a week or two." It is not known what caused the carrier to overturn, but residents claim they had heard an explosion possibly caused by a landmine. A police source said three men had been killed. Police are investigating.

Vlok: Police Cannot Join 'Radical' Organizations

MB171442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — Policemen or reservists could belong to lawful political parties but it was required of them that they did not have links with any radical organizations, the deputy minister of law and order, Mr Adrian Vlok, said today. Replying to a question from Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) he said they could not be members of the AWB or the UDF.

Asked by Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP [Conservative Party] Jeppe) whether he was aware that right-wing political parties were usually referred to as reactionary and not as radical, he said he was "very glad" to hear Mr Van Der Merwe refer to the AWB as reactionary.

Asked by Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) if policemen were allowed to belong to the Broederbond he said that had "nothing to do with this matter." Police reservists, Mr Vlok said, were not required to disclose their membership of any organizations.

Further on Union Strikes, Arrests, Business Protest

Protest Strike Continues

MB191112 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1057 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 19, SAPA — The strikes in the Transvaal by workers at six retail chains and at a Johannesburg dairy, who are demanding the release of allegedly detained union leaders, is continuing. Most of the strikes at the OK Bazaars, Pick 'n Pay, Checkers, Frasers, CNA [Central News Agency] Gallo, Woolworths, and at Nel's Dairy began on Friday, a day after the alleged detention of Commercial Catering and Allied workers Union (CCAWUSA) officials.

The dairy's milk deliveries to Johannesburg's northern and eastern suburbs have been disrupted by the strike and, according to the owner of the Nel's, Mr Hans Nel, the workers were dismissed yesterday. OK's group personnel manager, Mr Keith Hartshorne, confirmed 12 of the company's stores had been affected by the strike, involving about 700 people. He said the company had been negotiating a return to work with shop stewards and workers, as it was unable to contact any union officials.

Mr Michael Wright, CNA's personnel manager, said the strike was only in effect in Johannesburg and that 300 workers in two warehouses and seven stores had been on strike since Tuesday. He also said the company was trying to negotiate with workers in the absence of the union officials.

According to Pick 'n Pay's group director of human resources, Mr A. Maclaurin, the company's Steelledale outlet, where 300 workers were striking, was its only store still affected by the strike. Workers were on strike on Friday at Pick 'n Pay's Bloemfontein outlet, but, according to Mr Maclaurin, the situation there was now "back to normal." Mr Maclaurin regretted that he could not supply further information as it was "not company policy to communicate to the press information restricted under the emergency regulations." "Until we have proof that we are allowed to communicate this information to the press, we can't do so," he said.

CCAWUSA could not be contacted for comment.

Meanwhile, it is understood that urgent requests by business leaders have been sent to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to charge or release the union leaders.

Over 1,000 Unionists Dismissed

MB191348 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 19, SAPA — More that 1000 workers at Irvin and Johnson's Woodstock branch, on strike for higher wages, were dismissed when they defied an ultimatum to return to work. The workers, all members of the Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU), went on strike on Tuesday [17 June] demanding an across-the-board increase of R16 as opposed to the R12 offered by management.

Workers said about 1200 employees, including day and night-shift workers, out of a workforce of 1600 went on strike. Mr C. Atkins, ground general manager of the seafoods division, said his company had an agreement with FAWU which lay down a procedure for wage increases. He said I and J was following this policy. A spokesman for FAWU said it was "not union policy to comment until there is a total breakdown — we are still talking."

Businessmen Protest Arrests

MB181710 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — It was deeply disturbing and a matter of great regret that so many of the leaders of the union movement and shop stewards had been arrested and placed in detention without trial, the chairman of the Premier Milling Group, Mr Tony Bloom, said today. His comemnts were part of a telegram he sent to the minister of manpower, Mr P.T.C. du Plessis and to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

He said there has been a genuine effort on the part of many South African companies to negotiate with trade unions in a constructive manner and vice versa. "It is deeply disturbing to us and a matter of great regret that so many of the leaders of the union movement and shop stewards had been arrested and placed in detention without trial," he said.

"If trade union leaders or shop stewards have broken any of the laws of the land, then the proper place for that to be decided is in the courts and not by administrative decision. Apart from the humanitarian aspects of detention without trial (which are considerable in temselves), from a practical business point of view a legacy of bitterness is certain to be created if people are detained and subsequently released without trial. These are the people with whom South African management will have to negotiate, and a surer formula for conflict would be harder to devise.

"In particular, it has come to our notice that the police are ... omitted in terms of the emergency regulations .... these actions fundamentally undermine relationships between management and the workforce and are detrimental to long-term management/labour relations and industrial peace.

"We have been making this plea since 1981 and we are now faced with attempts to run our factories and enterprises by dealing with the mob as the leaders are in custody. We urge you to reconsider your policy," Mr Bloom's telegram concluded.

Steward Says Strikes Not Nationwide

MB191548 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — There were "some strikes in some areas but not nationwide strikes," the Bureau for Information confirmed in Pretoria today. Further information would be given "after the situation has crystalised," Bureau spokesman Mr David Steward said at the Bureau's daily press conference.

Told that executives had complained that they were unable to reach union leaders, Mr Steward said the minister of law and order had been approached by business leaders who wanted to discuss the situation with him. It is illegal to report the detention of union leaders or anyone else.

Business Seeks Le Grange Meeting

MB191116 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 19, SAPA — Leaders of big business in South Africa are seeking an urgent meeting with Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange about the alleged widespread detentions of trade unionists under the state of emergency regulations. The detentions have led to a collapse of established labour practices and a wave of strikes.

According to Johannesburg shoppers who have contacted local newspapers, stores affected by the strikes include Checkers, Pick 'n Pay, Woolworths and OK Bazaars. Checkers had been particularly hard hit. The detentions are having a devastating effect on some businesses and many trade unions.

Mr Le Grange's office confirmed today that he had been approached by business leaders who wished to discuss the situation with him. The meeting is expected to take place today. Most trade unions — their leaders in detention or hiding for fear of detention — have been prevented from operating effectively. Most are afraid to operate from their offices.

The detention of unionists has resulted in a wave of protest strikes by black workers at a number of retail outlets and could jeopardise wage negotiations now in progress. At least one of the retail bosses seeking a meeting with Mr Le Grange will complain about direct interference in industrial relations matters.

No Meeting Scheduled

MB191244 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 19, SAPA — No meeting had been arranged between the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and a delegation of businessmen reportedly concerned at the detentions of a number of trade unionists, the liaison officer for Mr le Grange said today. The spokesman, Capt H.J. Beck, told SAPA he had received a telex from the Checkers supermarket chain asking for a meeting with Mr le Grange, but a meeting had not been arranged and it was very unlikely to take place today. "Mr le Grange has not yet responded to the telex and he will be leaving Cape Town today," Capt Beck said.

Chamber of Mines, NUM Hold Wage Talks

MB181711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1704 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — The Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) met for two-and-a-half hours this afternoon in the fifth round of talks in the annual negotiations on wages and other conditions of employment for NUM members. The Chamber of Mines said in a statement that progress was made in the discussions and a further meeting will be held between the two parties on Friday. A spokesman for the NUM was unavailable for comment tonight. The talks were postponed yesterday at the request of the NUM.

Bulldozers Demolish Crossroads, KTC Shacks

MB191816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1809 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 19, SAPA — Bulldozers moved into the devastated KTC squatter camp near Cape Town this morning and began demolishing burnt-out shacks and shacks erected by residents returning to the area after last week's fighting in the area.

Thousands of refugees from KTC, Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and the Portland Cement Works camp have been given until Monday [24 June] to move out of churches, mosques and temples where they have been sheltering.

In terms of the emergencyregulations, journalists are prohibited from entering any black area for the purposes of reporting without the permission of the police. When the *CAPE TIMES* applied for permission to enter KTC today, a spokesman for Brig Christoffel Swart, divisional commissioner of police for the western province, said: "No permission will be given for any reporter to enter that area at present."

When the newspaper asked Mr T. Bezuidenhoud, regional representative of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning for comment, they were told by his secretary:

"The minister (Mr Chris Heunis) has given an order that Mr Bezuidnhoud may not make any statements to the press, television or the overseas media on KTC or Crossroads."

Residents and church workers in the KTC area said between six and eight bulldozers and front-end loaders moved in early this morning. Certain actions were also taken by members of the security forces but in terms of the emergency regulations these may not be reported. By late today, eyewitness estimates on the extent of the demolition ranged from a quarter to "over half", but these were impossible to verify.

A church worker in the area said, "people are standing in the streets staring helplessly at the destruction. They are just bulldozing all the houses, those that were burnt as well as those which people have rebuilt.

"Everything that has been put up in the last few days is being flattened."

Western Cape Development Board sources, who asked not to be identified, said "the bulldozing is part of the plan for the development and upgrading of KTC. Those areas that have been burnt are being cleared, all the rubble and the debris is being removed so we can start upgrading the area."

Homeless residents from KTC and the satellite camps have to evacuate by Monday the churches and other institutions in the peninsula's white group areas where they have been sheltered. In terms of eviction notices served at these institutions today, it was an offence to accommodate the refugees.

"If you choose to ignore this order legal steps will be immediately instituted," the notice read.

In another development about 5000 people sheltered at the six schools in the Guguletu/Nyanga area have until the end of next week to evacuate these premises. The centre secretary for the St John Ambulance, Mr Malcolm Jones, said plans to accommodate these people at a number of other halls had been made.

Commenting on the eviction notices served in the white areas, he said that some welfare agencies were not considering them as "legal notices".

Port Elizabeth White Vote Rejects Open Beaches

MB190537 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2250 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, June 18, SAPA — Port Elizabeth's white voters today voted against opening the city's beaches to all races. The poll in the city-wide referendum was a low 16.66 per cent. the figures were: against open beaches: 6,104; for: 4,957; spoilt papers: 22.

There were cheers at the city hall tonight when the town clerk, Mr Paul Botha, announced the results to a crowd of about 100 people. It appeared that National Party supporters had disregarded the instructions of their own MPs to abstain from voting. The mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr Ben Olivier, tonight declined to comment on the outcome of the referendum.

"The poll was called so that the public could voice their opinion on the matter. They have done so and there is nothing more to add," he said. Earlier in the day there were rushes on polling booths and long queues of voters formed. During the day, voting had been very slow, he said, with percentage polls between three and 10 percent in various areas. It picked up in the last hour. Queues were formed but all the people who were in line before 7 pm were allowed to vote.

'Battle' Reports Denied

MB191105 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1058 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — Reports in the British *Guardian* newspaper of a "battle" in Zwide near Port Elizabeth on Monday were false, the Bureau for Information said today. Three children were apparently killed and about 30 people injured in the "battle," according to a *GUARDIAN* report today. Responsing to queries from SAPA, the department said: "The content of the article is false."

PFP Member Reads Out Names of Detainees

MB201142 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] President's Council, June 20, SAPA — A PFP [Progressive Federal Party] member of the President's Council, Mr R.V. Carlisle, today read out the names of people he said had been detained in terms of the emergency regulations, including a black PFP worker and a 17-year-old schoolgirl.

Speaking during debate on the internal security amendment bill, Mr Carlisle said the PFP worker had been held for questioning by police in Galeshewe township in the Transvaal for the last two nights. "The schoolgirl, whom he named as Helen Thornton, of Westerford High School, had been detained for being in possession of *UPFRONT* magazine.

"I subscribe to that magazine. I regularly write letters to the editor debating points of UDF policy. Am I going to be detained too?" Mr Carlisle asked. He gave the name of another detainee as the Reverend Eddy Noon. Mr Carlisle said the PFP used to be reasonably free of interference by the police but, since the imposition of the state of emergency, had seen six of its workers arrested for distributing pamphlets in Cape Town as well as the latest detention of one of its black workers in the Transvaal.

Council Refers Security Bills To President

MB201417 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The Social Affairs Committee of the President's Council has recommended that the Internal Security Amendment Bill be referred to the state president for approval. The chairman of the committee, Mr Nic Treurnicht, said the majority of the members of the committee accept that the measures provided for in the amendment should be instituted as soon as possible in order that the unrest and violence can be brought to an end.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill had earlier been rejected by the House of Representatives and Delegates, after being approved by the House of Assembly. The amendment swere referred to the President's Council this week by the state president for a final decision.

Land Transfer to Black Local Authorities Approved

MB191307 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1306 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — It is expected that blacks will soon possess full ownership rights, including ownership of stands and of any structures on the stands, Mr Eddie Jordaan of the directorate, community housing of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Pretoria, said today. He said this system was more advantageous thatn leasehold because financial institutions were more prepared to grant bonds on such property.

The decision to transfer land to 13 black local authorities has been approved in principle by the minister of constitutional development and planning. Mr Jordaan said this was the first time in the history of South Africa that land had been transferred to black local authorities. At present there are 43 local authorities which function independently. The remaining black local authorities will receive management status in the near future and then they will also receive land by transfer.

Mr Jordaan said in addition to Soweto, the transfer of land to the following black towns had been approved: Dobsonville, Alexandra, Deepmeadonw, Wesselton, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Jourberton, Ikageng, Phomolong, Paballelo, Manguang and Mhluzi.

He said the transfer of land was a positive step, especially in the light of the unrest situation. It was a clear indication that black people want to manage their own community and desired security. Mr Jordaan said the land was first transferred to white local authorities or to development boards and then to black local authorities.

When land was transferred, the legal representatives of the development boards or the black local authorities must file the title-deeds with the deeds office. Normally, no cost is incurred through this transaction. Black local authorities decide whether they accept land in their area of jurisdiction complete with assets and liabilities. For example, they must be prepared to take over any existing bonds on the land.

The local authorities and development boards entered into an agreement of transfer. Issues such as pipelines and buffer zones had to be taken into account when this agreement was concluded, Mr Jordaan said. He said when Sections 52, 53, 54, 56 and 57 of act 4 of 1984, the Development of Black Communities Act, came into effect on November 1 last year, leasehold became applicable to all 300 black townships with the exception only of those towns where it has been excluded through a proclamation issued by the state president.

TV Panel Queries Du Plessis on Economic Package

MB181435 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1925 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Interview with Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in Cape Town by Howard Preece, deputy editor of *FINANCE WEEK*, and David Southey of the "Business Times" supplement of the *SUNDAY TIMES*, moderated by Jerry Schuitema in Johannesburg on the "Network" program introduced by John Bishop and Michelle Alexander — live]

[Text] [Bishop] The stimulatory package introduced by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in Parliament today was devised to counter despondency in South Africa stemming from business perceptions that the economy was simply just not getting off the ground. As anticipation of government measures grew, two distinct schools of though developed: one that government should increase spending, the other that tax relief was the only way to shift the economy out of growing stagnation. Today's package announces measures totaling R1205 million to stimulate the economy including immediate repayment of the 1980 loan levy and the scrapping of a surcharge on certain motorcar excise duties.

[Alexander] The minister of finance meets a panel of financial journalists under the chairmanship of Jerry Schuitema. With him in the studio are Howard Preece, deputy editor of *FINANCE WEEK*, and David Southey of the "Business Times."

[Schuitema] Thank you, Michelle. Minister, if I could begin. The reaction that we saw from commerce and industry of certain sectors this evening would appear to put a stamp of limited on this package. [sentence as heard] Now that begs the question: Do you think it goes far enough and, in fact, do you have some other aces up your sleeve?
[Du Plessis] I don't have very important aces up my sleeve. We did suggest that perhaps further assistance for the exporters will be forthcoming, but if the stamp of limited is put on to it then it is to my mind a much better comment, a much more comfortable position for us as policymakers than a reaction such as: hang on fellows you did too much.

[Schuitema] Thank you, Howard?
[Preece] Minister, you warned rightly about the dangers of doing too much, but do you not think in retrospect that perhaps you could have done more at the time of the March budget which might not have made these measures so necessary.
[Du Plessis] Well, at the time of the March budget what we had at our disposal at that time were ordinary income revenue sources, and we had hoped that it would be possible for us to get the economy going at a reasonable speed with the degree of measures that we wanted to burden the taxpayers with. We didn't want to burden them more and we didn't want to take a larger slice of available capital and thereby run the risk of pushing interest rates up. However, now as you will have noticed we did not address any of those particular sources of revenue. What we did is to take virtually from the piggy bank. That is what we are doing because we regard the creation of employment and particularly the housing part of our package as so important that we must even consider as we do now taking other capital, other savings, other revenue and employ it in this fashion.

[Schuitema] David?
[Southey] Minister, if I can just come in here, as early as I think it was April this year, the governor of the Reserve Bank indicated that the economy was performing well below expectations. Why the delay in actually announcing this package? There has been as you are well aware, there has been intense speculation surrounding the package for some week now. Can you possibly explain to us why there has been this delay?
[Du Plessis] I don't think that there was a delay as far as we are concerned. We certainly waited to get the package together properly, we waited to see some relevant and fresh statistics, and we wanted to contruct the financing of the package in such a way that we would not further burden the taxpayer or make further inroads into the capital market, and we exercised a great degree of caution in this whole process both on the economic side and we also watched the performance of the country as a whole. All the other factors had to be taken into account.

[Preece] Minister, you have said that your target for real growth in the economy this year is 3 percent, but you disclosed this afternoon that in the first quarter of this year the economy actually declined on a seasonally annual basis by 1 and 1/2 percent. Evidence suggests also that the second quarter of this year was very slow. Aren't you going to have a major battle ahead to get that 3 percent growth now?
[Du Plessis] Yes, we do. We will have a battle and it would mean that by the end of this year we will have to register a much larger growth rate than we had anticipated at the time of the budget, but we are still hopeful that we can get as near as possible to a 3 percent growth rate.

[Schuitema] In that context then, coming back to the question or the reaction from commerce and industry, is it then not true that limited [as heard] is not a positive thing as you would perceive it to be but in fact that you should have gone further?
[Du Plessis] You know, we take the responsibility for what happens and if we should go too far at this stage, having taken a second go at economy and trying to get it going, if we go too far we shall have to apply brakes again and then we have the classic stop-go situation which we really want to avoid at all costs and, therefore, I still insist that being criticized then on the basis of going perhaps not far enough, but from our point of view — and this is based on very wide consultation and canvassing of a very wide range of opinions — this is a much better way, going too slow in the eyes of certain people. We don't want to go too fast. That will be a disaster if we get our economy catapulted into a overheated demand situation next year.

[Southey] Minister, if I could chip in here, the biggest surprise or the biggest disappointment I think of this whole package is that there were no tax reductions and here we are talking about General Sales Tax [GST] which, of course, would have put money right back into the hands of the consumers at the lower end of the market — one thinks also of individual taxes and we know that there tax cuts in the budget, but with the inflationary increase in wages this just projected people in higher tax brackets and of course company tax is still high — does this in fact mean that government has ruled out any tax concessions until the Margo commission reports?
[Du Plessis] No. Well, the nearer we get to the submission of the Margo report the more hesitant we become to tamper with the

tax situation as it is now. But let us come back to the GST. Again I consulted very very widely not only in the department and the Reserve Bank but also outside and the consensus of opinion was that — not the consensus of opinion, most of the ... [changes thought] by far the majority of the people that I consulted argued that the consumer right now will not necessarily spend more if he gets a reduction in GST. Don't forget that at the lower end of the market right now in this difficult time we have people spending mainly on basic foodstuffs and essentials. Now in that respect we have already sacrificed, if I can put that way, more than 1 and 1/2 billion rands' worth of GST income, in other words that is indirectly a subsidy then to consumers in general through which the lower end of the market benefited. But right now we did not believe that if we had the room in the economy to spend 1.2 billion rand, that the best way for this economy was to spend 1.2 billion rand by a 2 percent cut in the GST. No way could we have achieved the concentrated aid and assistance that we are giving through job creation, training, low-cut housing, and so in. And as far as income tax is concerned right now, having given a 5 percent discount, we did not see our way open again there — which is the upper end of the market really, after having increased the thresholds for tax so dramatically last year — that that was the best way to approach spending that money, because a cut in tax right now is the equivalent of spending that money, and we wanted to spend the money that we could get our hands on in a way that would apply where the need is most. [sentence as heard]

[Preece] Minister, you have warned reasonably about the dangers of going too far too quickly now and then having to put the brakes on, but many people are worried that there seems to be no long-term strategy, that in fact we do tend to drift from one particular crisis to another. This year the problem is how to get the economy growing, next year the problem may be inflation which is already at 18 percent, we have a rand back down around 40 cents. Do we have any sense of long-term strategy particularly taking into account the fact the possibility, that we may face deteriorating trade relations overseas and even more [word indistinct] getting capital and loans from overseas?

[Du Plessis] Well, when this government embarked upon a reform program it would have been very pessimistic if the economic and financial planners then built into their response to the reform program action to defend South Africa against sanctions and boycotts. So in other words what we are dealing with very much today is a set of circumstances that we really did not desire. In other words in our long-term plan we tried to approach the situaton as normally as we possibly can, and when sanction threats do appear on the horizon obviously we have to respond to it. Right now job creation is of prime importance and getting the economy going again is absolutely of prime importance and, in our set of longer-term objectives, certainly these enjoy higher priority now. It does not mean that we have abandoned the fight against inflation and you can see that in the caution with which we approach this whole question of demand, because if demand explodes right now you would see a dramatic rise in money creation which, if we want to keep it within our set limits, will mean immediately a drastic rise in interest rates, because these things are related. And we would like to avoid that, as far as possible. In the longer term, we seek a sustained high economic growth. We seek the creation of employment. We seek price stability, and this kind of longer-term objective. But right now, employment creation and secondly economic growth will have to top the list.

[Preece] Minister, the ideals that you seek will be generally shared, but over the past 5 years, for different reasons, the inflation situation has deteriorated, unemployment has grown, and the economy has shown a minimal growth of about 1 percent a year on the average from 1981 to 1985. How can you persuade people now that the situation for the next 5 years will be better than it has been over the previous 5 years?

[Du Plessis] Well, obviously, we must resolve our political situation. We must return stability in this country. We must create the confidence in investors that they will invest their money in this country, and that they can be sure that their assets will be safe. We must encourage consumers and other people to start spending and not to remain liquid. So, obviously, you know, if we look towards the next 5 years, it is of prime importance that we resolve our internal political differences, and that at long last we arrive at a constitution which will provide the necessary avenues for political aspiration expression, etc and proper participation. So that is a fundamental issue. But, as far as the economic side of it is concerned, there again we must try and devise the best possible way to defend our economy against the ravages of external factors, against unforeseen internal factors, and we must try to design in the process the best possible policies to utilize the massive potential of this country properly. Now, obviously, we had in the past bottlenecks as far as the availability of skilled people is concerned. We had other bottlenecks. We had severe problems in liquidity sometimes. Sometimes we had very high growth in our money supply and so on. And in terms of these things, we have certainly sophisiticated our policy tools, if I can put it that way. And from that point of view, I think we will be able to perform much better in the next 5 years. But the main problem is that we must resolve those factors in South Africa that contribute towards instability.

[Schuitema] Minister ...

[Du Plessis, interrupting] I do not want to make this a long story, but can I just make one point in this regard. Obviously, it was a very shocking experience to see our rand drop twice to below 36 cents. But if it had not been for our market situation, where the rand could respond in that way and absorb the shocks, then we would have lost our reserves. So, in other words, we have a policy instrument now which enables us to protect our economy in a certain way, but if that low rand persists for too long a time, then obviously it will have a cost-inflation effect, while on the other hand, of course, it benefits the exporters.

[Schuitema] Minister, we have to end there. Thank you. It is perhaps a good note to end up. Good night, thank you very much.

[Du Plessis] Thank you.

Nationalist MP Sees Market for 'Pondokkies'

MB171657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — South Africa needed to stimulate its Third World economy rather than catering mainly for the developed sector, Mr George Bartlett (NP Amanzimtoti) said today. Speaking during the third reading debate on the budget, he said the government and local authorities should supply more land for black housing.

There was a great need for owner-builder houses, which could be "pondokkies" and should cost no more than R1,000, he said. There was a "tremendous opportunity" for businessmen to meet the needs of these owner-builders. Creosote poles and offcuts from sawmills could be supplied, as could cooking equipent, clothing and blankets. The informal sector in the townships should be encouraged and market areas needed to be established. Responding to interjections by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) later about the plight of the government, Mr Bartlett said he did not believe "we are in a total unholy mess. We are struggling with the politics of change."

Mr Schwarz interjected: "If you could declare an emergency in the economy, you'd also do it."

Pik Botha: No Request for MNR Office Received

MB171528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1526 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — No requests to open an office of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) in South Africa had been received, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Replying to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North), Mr Botha said efforts by his department "to establish contact with the person concerned have been unsuccessful." He said his department had also not received any representations about an alleged announcement by the MNR that it intended opening an office in South Africa.

MNR Leader Surprised by Pik Botha Statement

MB180852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Durban, June 18, SAPA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha's announcement of efforts by his department to trace a man allegedly associated to the Mozambican guerrillar movement have surprised the man, who says his address if widely known.

Mr Pedro Buccellato, Durban-based representative of an organisation which is allegedly aligned to the Mozambique Movement of National Resistance (MNR) and which aims to aid Mozambique immigrants in South Africa, expressed surprise today at the announcement by the foreign minsiter, Mr Pik Botha, in Parliament yesterday.

Mr Buccellato returned to Durban yesterday after a week-long trip to the eastern Transvaal. He said from his home that the Department of Foreign Affairs had contacted his uncle, saying they wished to speak to him. No-one had been to his home, he added, although his address was widely known. He said he would be contacting the department today.

The issue of MNR Representation was raised in Parliament yesterday by Mr Peter Soal MP (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Johannesburg North). Mr Pik Botha told Mr Soal that efforts made by his department to contact Mr Buccelato had been unsuccessful. He added that no request had been received by his department for the Mozambique Resistance Movement to open an office in South Africa.

Mr Buccellato denied that he was "a self-appointed RENAMO representative" and said that his attempt to open an office in Durban had not been for RENAMO representation in Durban. His organisation had been named the Mozambique National Relief Agency, after the controversy surrounding allegations that he was linked to MNR.

"We never had a name. Mozambique people who are not Marxists are RENAMO or side with RENAMO. RENAMO is synonymous with free Mozambique," he said. Earlier this year, he told the media his organisation aimed merely to provide an information and welfare service for Mozambique immigrants in South Africa, with special emphasis on refugees in Border areas.

"The whole issue is being manipulated politically (internally). It is really none of my business and I'm not getting involved," he said. Mr Buccellato's original plan to open a relief office at his business premises in Durban fell through, after problems with the landlords. "We are looking for alternative premises, but its not easy, and we haven't had much co-operation from landlords, who are afraid of damage to their property."

"We are not even sure if a physical address is necessary or whether embassy representation as such is necessary. If we do open an office, we are not going to make a big fanfare of it, especially with the state of emergency. Anything we might say could be regarded as subversive," Mr Buccellato said.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Government Demonstrates Power

The Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 17 June says in a page 6 editorial that 16 June has seen a "demonstration of the awesome power of a modern state to control communications, to seal off particular areas, to detain people, to forbid meetings or demonstrations, and generally to enforce its will." "To all intents, South Africa's segregated townships were sealed off from the view of the voting public, and from each other. The main restraint of a democracy on its government — the potential condemnation by decent people at large — was thus vitiated." There is no doubt that restrictions could become more severe. "The first demonstration of the power of the state will have served a purpose if it persuades those South Africans who thought that a condition of permanent unrest, backed by sanctions from abroad, offered an easy walk to freedom." "The notion that churchmen and schoolchildren could achieve liberation by constant confrontations, or by stimulating economic dislocation, or by threats to the existence of the state, was always naive." This strategy could only "provoke the state to extinguish the last democratic institutions that separate South Africa from outright totalitarianism." "Perhaps the state of emergency, and the temporary loss of civil liberties, will persuade moderate leaders to abandon the pseudoradicalism in which they have indulged, and seek change by the more arduous path of negotiation and political organisation. It is time to look again at the idea that growth and prosperity, not violence or sanctions, offer the best chance of liberation."

Press Restrictions Imposed

The paper's front page carries a notice on the restrictions imposed on the press. "This newspaper has been produced under restrictions amounting to censorship. The restrictions, include a ban on reporting any action by any member of the security forces, and a ban on the presence of reporters in black areas or at scenes of unrest. Among the news items for which permission to publish could not be obtained were reports dealing with Soweto and with a Black Sash magazine. Nor would officials confirm or deny separate reports that a shop and a car were destroyed in Soweto, or that shots were heard in Chesterville, near Durban."

SOWETAN on Press Restrictions

The page 4 editorial comment of the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 17 June says "All that we and the other media have to contribute at this time when the country is facing its worst ever crisis has been effectively banned. We could have offered our readers a comment on the trivial, but that would have been an insult to them and to us."

RSA Faces Isolation

"Western diplomats believe the South African Government has accepted the inevitability of world isolation" says the "Focus" column on the same page. "Only rearguard action by two world leaders — President Ronald Reagan of the United States and Britain's Margaret Thatcher — now stands in the way of total isolation." But, "both face massive demands in their own countries and among their allies for economic boycotts against South Africa; and both are nearing the end of their terms of office." "President Reagan cannot stand for election again after 1988. The Democrats are committed to harsh economic measures whereas his Republicans could waver in the face of public demand for clear actions against South Africa." Also, "Mrs Thatcher's power base is wilting with her growing unpopularity among the British electorate." However, President Botha said he "was aware that stricter security action could draw punitive measures from the outside world" nevertheless "South Africa could go it alone if there were sanctions."

Press Restrictions Create Rumours

"For many years, press freedom in South Africa has held out like a candle flickering in an all-encompassing gloom" says the "Nat on Tuesday" column on page 7. "But the momentous events of last week leave no doubt that the faintly burning flame is about to be snuffed out. Apart from all the severe breaches of civil liberties that are concommitant to the state of emergency, the worst thing that has happened is the severe restrictions placed on newspapers." The press has been reduced to a "muzzled watchdog which can only make a muffled growl." "If the press is unable to inform the public about what is happening, the danger is that the public will rely on rumour and not fact. Rumour breeds more rumour and nothing could be more dangerous." "It is sad that in a situation where the press is gagged, the first casualty is the truth. From our experience of the first state of emergency that was partially imposed, we discovered that even when the restrictions were lifted, reporters unconsciously indulge in self-censorship. That is the insiduous danger of gagging the press."

Pubilc in 'Blinkers'

"The South African public has been put in blinkers. It can see only what the Bureau for Information allows it to see" says a page 12 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 17 June. The government is forcing the public to put its head "ostrich-like in the sand." "If it believes public fears are allayed by this enforced ignorance, the Government is making a cardinal error. Proper reporting helps people to consider their situation realistically, and to convey their concerns in a way that can make the Government react realistically; suppression breaks that link. Ignorance — especially in a crisis — breeds rumour and fear-mongering." "It is impossible, at this stage, to tell whether violence would have been minimal without a state of emergency. In any event, buying short-term peace at this price is dangerous." The government has destroyed its credibility by using its Bureau for information as "an undisguised propaganda limb." "If the Government does not see the trap it has set for itself, it will take the country inevitably many steps further down the road to tyranny than it has ever gone before."

Mounting Sanction Pressure

Another editorial on the same page says Britain and the United States are being pressed for tougher sanctions against South Africa. "The sad truth is that Mrs Thatcher is fighting a rear-guard action. Frustration with South Africa is near breaking point on several fronts, including a section of her own Tories." "In the U.S. the state of emergency has added momentum to the pressures on President Reagan for tougher sanctions than the token ones he imposed last year. Even South Africa's friends are losing patience and, inexorably, the screws tighten."

Government Not Sharing Power

On the same page Bruce Cameron writes that "the new system of provincial government confirms claims that the Government is not really finding ways of sharing power, but it is merely seeking a more acceptable way of holding on to power. And with the latest product of its constitutional sausage machine it has not even attempted to pay lipservice to the democratic ideals it professes to support." "The credibility of Government over commitment to reform, to the sharing of power and to decentralization of power is at question with the publication of the bill [provincial government bill]." The government has devised a scheme where it includes "other races but will give them no real power." "On its past record it is extremely unlikely that it will give the top job of adminstrator to anyone who is not white and whose political ideals are too far removed from those of the National Party." Besides the legislation falling short of the government's commitment to decentralize power the "Bill also appears to rule out any possibility of a Natal/KwaZulu option being acceptable to the Government ." Either KwaZulu could "surrender virtually all its powers to be put on the same level as Natal falling under the proposed new system" or Natal and KwaZulu could combine "to become a multiracial self-governing state." "At this stage one can only wonder at the next rabbit which [constitutional devlopment and planning] Minister Chris Heunis will pull out of his constitutional hat."

Self-Censorhip Imposed

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 17 June condemns the restrictions placed on the press. Despite acepting the need for a state of emergency, restrictions on television coverage of unrest and reasonable clamp on reporting, "it is vital that the public should be kept informed, since unfounded rumours begin circulating and there is needless insecurity and fear. Newspapers can play a vital role in allaying fear and insecurity by reporting what is happening, without encouraging subversive elements or being a platform for organizations that are intent on creating turmoil." "We cannot see how the media can fulfill their basic function of keeping the public informed of what is going on." "The emergency regulations are also so wide that newspapers find it difficult to interpret them; consequently, they are imposing self-censorship rather than risk prosecution under the regulations." "As it is, the newspapers are not publishing all the news fit to print, but only the news that the authorities believe should be printed."

Wanton Terror Condemned

"The Durban bomb blast on Saturday night, which killed and maimed innocent civilians, was an act of wanton terror which will be deprecated by all who value life" says the page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* on 16 June. "It plays into the hands of those at the extremes of the human spectrum who complicate problems with recklessness." Although "injustice requires fundamental redress," "wanton killing can never be part of the transformation so desperately needed." The public is asked to be calm, thoughtful and careful. "Let our country be proud of all its sons and daughters. Today provides a chance."

Press Information Restricted

"The emergency regulations place the most serious restrictions on the capacity of newspapers, and other media, to give the public independent access to the facts about unrest," says a second editorial on the same page. The definition of a "subversive statement" is so wide that "any published comment or report which, in the view of the government, amounts to undermining public confidence in the termination of the emergency or supports action of a wide-ranging nature (including boycotts, anti-conscription, etc) can lead to prosecution, or to seizure or suppression of the publication concerned." "It should be said that, while the restrictions last, the public must appreciate that, by definition, they cannot hope to get the fullest picture — even compared with what they received before the emergency. That would require the publication of all credibile versions of the facts and the widest range of viewpoint, which is simply not possible now under the emergency regulations. The role of the newspapers, thus, will be limited even more severely than in pre-emergency days, when there were restrictions aplenty."

Press Severely Restricted

Gerald Shaw, chief assistant editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, writes on the same page on the media restrictions imposed as a result of the state of emergency. "It is not yet clear to what extent forthright editorial comment and honest analysis will be inhibited. Much depends on how restrictively the regulations are interpreted both by the newspapers themselves and by the authorities." All official news about the emergency itself will be channelled through one central information bureau which will issue regular bulletins. "The first bulletin on Friday was bald and uninformative." "If this official reticence is to be the invariable practice, whatever the situation, the consquences will be disquieting." "The provision prohibiting disclosure of the names of detainees is unwholesome in the extreme. It could be used as a weapon of state terror, with citizens disappearing into the clutches of the state without any court being able to interfere or any relative or clergyman or doctor having the right to see them. To all intents and purposes, as far as the general public is concerned, they could have disappeared off the face of the earth." "If used to the hilt, this power of secret detention is a fearsome psychological weapon in the armoury of the state." Restrictions have been placed on the publication and taking of "news photographs of public disturbances, disorder, riot or other manifestations of unrest or of any action or conduct of a member of the police or other security forces in dealing with the unrest." A second provision in the regulations prohibits the publication of any "subversive." "The regulations are broadly and vaguely worded. The provision about 'engendering or aggravating feelings of hostility' is so all-inclusive that any forthright and vigorous editorial comment or denunciation of social injustice becomes a hazardous undertaking." "Newspapers could be also effectively muffled by actions taken in terms of the emergency regulations to silence individual journalists — by detaining them or placing them under house arrest or other restrictions."

Detainees' Names Withheld

Another page 6 editorial in the *CAPE TIMES* condemns the government's refusal to allow publication of names of those detained under the emergency regulations. It is questioned whether the fact that the "authorities might wish to delay releasing some names on security grounds, so as not to alert others they wish to detain" justifies a total ban. "Apart from the fact that few detainees are charged with any crime, this is not an answer for a state which likes to call itself civilized, and should try to be so even under emergency conditions. A measure of that civilization is how it treats those under its involuntary hospitality, and their families." The bureau for information "derides as grossly exaggerated suggestions that more than 4,000 people might already have been detained. Without official lists of those detained, no independent judgement can be formed. Even in 1960, the full list of names was in due course tabled publicly in Parliament. There is a case for doing this now."

Power Sharing a Solution

The Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 15 June in a page 10 editorial says: "Rapport supports the declaration of the state of emergency as an unavoidable step to restore discipline and stability in the country." It is hoped the security forces will use their extraordinary powers with discretion, and that the emergency is a temporary measure which will be lifted as soon as possible. It can also be expected that we will have to live with it for a long time as underground activities will certainly increase, and it takes time to crush all this. "Yet we must keep insisting that this must be temporary. South Africa continues to seek its salvation in democracy. The state of emergency must never be seen as a step towards an oppressive quasi-military regime. There is no lasting solution in that. We want to insist on the full flow of information through the media during the emergency. The unnecessary suppression of information will promote rumors. The foreign press will overflow with all kinds of reports. Therefore the South African media must be assisted by the authorities to provide a credible and comprehensive flow of news. It will be a sad day if the media run into deliberate and unreasonable barriers." It is predictable that the Western world will condemn South Africa as their view is one-sided, simplistic, and blind to the great changes which are taking place in the reform program. "It is clear, from available documents, that the communists are involved in South Africa. It is a struggle between power sharing and the take-over of power, placed in the framework of the international struggle between East and West. In this great confrontation there is no middle way. The whites will have to forget holding on to power alone. That is the road to doom. And as long as the ANC does not rid itself of its communist bondage, it should not be brought into the dialogue of nationalism in this country. Power sharing is the solution. Even with the declaration of the state of emergency, the government again committed itself to uninterrupted advance with the reforms. It should be doubly underlined that we must break through to comprehensive power sharing politics."

Power Sharing Proposed

Willem de Klerk, in his "Briefly" column on page 10 of the *RAPPORT* writes: "We are witnesses to the great transition period in South African politics. The system of apartheid is busy crumbling, and the new system of power sharing is yet in its infancy. This trauma manifests itself in uncertainty among all population groups. This is why our politics is in a state of violence, pessimism, regret, and even anxiety." One of the results of the trauma, De Klerk says, is political plundering by revolutionaries, leftists, and overseas pressure which sees the collapse of apartheid as the great opportunity to take over the authority of the state. "To them, it is no longer about apartheid, solutions, reform, or negotition, but the creation of chaos. From that chaos the black dictator will take over. The creation of that chaos will come about in many ways: violence, ungovernability, violation of rights, breakdown of institutions, poverty through sanctions, refusal to negotiate ... It has nothing to do with the ideals of democracy. Now it is a struggle for the total isolation of South Africa." Economically, we will survive by developing new entrepreneurships with all groups, finding new markets, and contend with an African economy. We will survive the violence. Afrikaners are prepared and willing to face up to confrontation, no matter how apocalyptic it may be. "The solution lies in full power sharing. If we do not all attempt this, then no one is going to be the victor in this country."

DIE VADERLAND on Sanctions

In an editorial on page 10, the Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 16 June says: "The reaction by the British premier and the American President to the pressure for sanctions which arose after the declaration of the state of emergency is evidence of unusual political courage. President P.W. Botha made it quite clear last week that law and order would be maintained even if it meant further sanctions. Both Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan came under tremendous pressure after that to support sanctions. Because without the cooperation of these two countries, sanctions could not be applied effectively. It is noteworthy that these two heads of state did not only speak out against sanctions, but did so with an unusual firmness. President Reagan even refused to condemn the state of emergency. Responsible South Africans of all races value this reaction, being well aware that two leaders will pay a political price for it."

DIE VADERLAND on RSA's Stance

A second editorial on the same page says the government cannot solely be blamed for the failure of the commonwealth group's initiative. The important thing now, is to do what must be done to deal with the situation that has arisen and solve the problems. The following are the areas where action is needed: "Overseas information strategy: In this area there is evidence of a great and disastrous shortcoming. While the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] are conducting successful campaigns — complemented by hostile foreign organizations — we have no effective counter. This is a matter which requires dynamic effort by both the authorities and the private sector." "The counterproductive consequences inside South Africa itself, and the price that our trading partners will pay, must be pointed out clearly in statements and in the media and in private discussions." Concerning the economy "South Africa is not entirely defenseless. We have the ability to hold out even against mandatory sanctions for long enough to be able to bargain with strategic minerals, our geographic position, and the effects on our neighbours. But we need not wait until we have no other options. As for law and order it is "necessary that the government visibly retains control and also neutralizes the ANC's attempts at violence. This is necessary for the sake of confidence in this country. Also necessary for reform, because the revolutionary elements will only come to the negotiating table when they are convinced that violence has failed."

Blacks Reject Free Enterprise

In his "In My Opinion" column on page 10 Hennie Kotze says the business community is disappointed at the reaction by blacks to the proposals for political and economic reforms which would give blacks greater involvement in political and economic matters. "The proposals are contained in a report by Project Free Enterprise, an initiative of the School of Business Management at the University of South Africa." "It was also hoped, through the proposals, to generate a spirit of free enterprise awareness." Cyril Ramaphosa of the National Union of Mineworkers rejected the proposals saying: "Projects like these can have high ideals, but it is too late for free enterprise to save South Africa. The alliance between big business and the apartheid regime has lasted very long, and is soaked with the blood of workers who got nothing out of free enterprise but low wages, unemployment, lack of housing, poor education, malnutrition, and poor medical attention." Murphy Morobe of the United Democratic Front, condemned the project because it wanted to perpetuate private enterprise. Kotze adds that "while government must try to bring an end to the unrest, the private sector must be encouraged to let blacks pluck the fruits of the private enterprise system. Because without a system of free enterprise — even if it were partly mixed with quasi-socialism which many accord with the basic needs of the blacks — a broader democracy cannot be built."

Press Restrictions

The front page of the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 18 June features a large blank space saying "we could have published a picture of people in Soweto — playing, praying, whatever — but it became clear yesterday that we could not get into Soweto without the permission of the police. The results of this effective censorship are this white space..." Another front page notice says "the information in this issue of the *SOWETAN* that relates to unrest and conditions in black townships is supplied by the Government's Bureau of Information. In terms of emergency regulations, the *SOWETAN* and other media are not allowed to publish any information on unrest except what is given by the Bureau." A front page article on the restrictions says a journalist has to seek prior permission from the police to cover township events and "while this provision affects all newspapers, the *SOWETAN* and other black newspapers will be hard hit as most of their news coverage is in the townships. On average, seven teams of journalists have to go into Soweto each day for various purposes — ranging from covering sport, women's interest articles, showbiz and social occasions. This means that for Soweto only, at least seven applications a day have to be made for reporters to enter the townships." Still concerning the press restrictions, the page 4 editorial features a blank space with the same notice that was carried in the 17 June edition.

'Focus' on 16 June Holiday

On the same page Sam Mabe writes in the "Focus" column "the massive stayaway from work on Monday night might pave the way for an official declaration of June 16 as a public holiday." "Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Information, said at the weekend that June 16 was a special day to many blacks. He said he did not, however, believe that everybody who stayed away had done so because they wanted to commemorate the day." "But whatever the reasons people stayed away, this year's June 16 was acknowledged, wittingly or unwittingly, as different from ordinary days." "A precedent has been set and it does not seem likely that the momentum for a June 16 holiday will be lost. The Council of Unions of South Africa, Congress of South African Trade Unions and the Azanian Conferederation of Trade Unions have been unanimous in demanding that June 16 be declared a paid public holiday. After Monday's events, pressure against the government to yield to the people's demands is likely to mount."

16 June Anniversary Quiet

"South Africa will be relieved that June 16 passed without any serious unrest" says the page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 18 June. "The fact that there was no real trouble was a triumph for the security forces, which had taken strong measures to foil the ANC's plans." "While we accept that to Blacks the tragic events of Soweto '76 deserve to be remembered, the use of this day for further violence, in which many people would inevitably have been killed or injured, could not be tolerated. And we are sure that the great majority of blacks were pleased the day went off peacefully even if some resented the fact that they could not observe the day in whatever manner they chose." "Thus the state of emergency is not a move of blatant repression, but a necessary clamp to bring the violence to an end and to restore law and order in the townships." Although it is not expected that the ANC and its front organisations will abandon their plans to create anarchy and revolution, "they have suffered a major defeat and will not easily foment large-scale unrest as they have done in the last couple of years." "If June 16 was to have been a showdown with the Government, the Government has demonstrated that it has the forces at its disposal to prevent anarchy and insurrection." Even on June 16 "it was not necessary to use anything like the full force at the Government's disposal."

THE STAR on Tax Returns

"Pumping money back into the economy is the right way to stimulate both a mild recovery and badly needed confidence" says the page 14 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 18 June. The minister of finance was faced with "selecting the targets for his injections and deciding how much money to give back to the private sector. On the first decision he has done admirably; on the second he seems to have been trapped by the State's reluctance to give away any of its power." "He selected his targets well. Confining them to a few meant real relief in selected areas instead of a shotgun spread of too-tiny capsules." The most money went to low-cost housing and the motor industry. "It was in giving back to taxpayers some control over their own money that Mr du Plessis [minister of finance] was disappointing. We all pay too much tax. The Government has too much of the people's money and they have too little." "The public knows how to spend its money better than the Government does, and should be allowed more control of it instead of giving so much to politicians to play with."

White Death Toll Rises

Bruce Bennet writes on the same page that "we have heard the warnings from a wide range of people, that every 'unrest' death builds up anger and reduces hopes for the future" but "it becomes real only when it touches us personally. Then the reality is horrifying. As the death toll rises that reality is being experienced by more people. So far, whites have largely been excluded from the circle of grief." "South Africa is divided to such an extent that there appears to be a national schizophrenia, an inability to agree on reality, even when it regards something as death. Somehow, one feels that the emotions affecting relatives and friends of those who have died could have the effect of uniting them" but instead "all that happens is that the gulf between us grows wider. Something is the nature of a miracle will be needed to break this cycle. So far, no such miracle is in sight."

CAPE TIMES on Press Restrictions

"The latest restriction on the flow of information to the public, as set out in an order by the Commissioner of Police yesterday, appear to place the activities of the security forces in quelling unrest beyond scrutiny or criticism" says the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English in a page 6 editorial on 17 June. "South Africa is drifting even further into a twilight world of press restrictions."

Crossroads Concern

A second editorial on the same page expresses concern for the plight of 50,000 homeless Crossroads and KTC squatters in the Cape Peninsula. Signatories, which include nearly 100 doctors and seven professors of medicine, to a statement issued calling for the appointment of a judicial inquiry and declaration of a national disaster say the government's "'silence and callous refusal to provide relief and care and facilities, and to protect those already established, is in itself a crime against humanity'." "The doctors of Groote Schuur have done well to speak out. We can only hope that someone in the corridors of power is still listening."

CAPE TIMES on Fingerprinting

Another editorial on the same page says "the new amended Identification Bill before Parliament is a distinct improvement on the proposed legislation as originally introduced, in that the new identity document will contain no racial identification, not even in code form." "The race of everyone will, however, continue to be recorded on the central population register — a fact that in itself would be unimportant were a South African's race of no social, economic or political consequence." However, there is objection to "the obligation on every South African to be fingerprinted." "Many members of the public are strongly opposed to being fingerprinted, which has criminal connotations and whose necessity has not been convincingly argued." "At a time of economic hardship it is also an extravagant exercise — R30 million was one estimate of its cost. In addition it is dirty and messy. The idea should be dropped."

Budget Package 'A Start'

"Any attempt to stimulate the economy right now, when things look so bleak, is to be welcomed. But it would be foolish to harbour exaggerated hopes for the package announced in Parliament yesterday," says a page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 18 June. "The success of the package depends crucially on a recovery of confidence. It is a pity, therefore, that Du Plessis' package has been so long in coming, raising expections which, in the end, have been largely discounted. As a result there has been a loss of impact, and the return in confidence may well fall short of government's hopes." "What is needed is a comprehensive, clearly, spelt-out strategy package which brings together the demands of short-term correction and long-term strategic planning. But the package is a start." "There is, of course, a danger that even a small economic revival would increase imports, creating difficulties for the repayment of foreign debt. But in crisis conditions, it becomes necessary to make a choice between evils."

Right-Wing Power Increases

"The state of emergency has emphasised a much-ignored truth about South Africa: for the foreseeable future, the danger of revolution is miniscule, the danger of rightwing 'regime of the colonels' great." We have to fear the "power of the state." "It is a pity this has not been forcefully conveyed to the foreigners who have, by concentrating on the moral high ground held by rightless black people, persuaded themselves that a just cause is necessarily an invincible cause. As it is, they are making matters worse."

Effect of Sanctions

"Government is now pinning its hopes on the belief that the state of emergency will correct a misperception overseas that SA is on the verge of a revolution or civil war," economics editor Gerald Prosalendis writes on the same page. "It would be ironic indeed if the emergency rather than isolating the country paved the way for accelerated reform and thus staved off sanctions in the long run." "But what is disturbing is the do-or-die attitude expressed in certain circles and the feeling that if it came to the worst SA would survive intact a total embargo on its imports and exports. SA's strength, say critics of this view, is its trading relations with the world." "In the short-term, sanctions would be manageable, but in the longer-term they would reduce SA's competitiveness, increase inflationary pressures, foment labour unrest and demands and have other spin-offs that would be entirely unpredictable." "In total, SA's export earnings could possibly drop by up to 15 percent — or roughly R4bn — under sanctions and could result in a 4 percent to 5 percent drop in GDP [gross domestic production]. On the import side, there are certain categories that would be difficult to substitute with local production." "Although attempts to detail the effects of sanctions on this country are riddled with unknowns, one thing is certain — selective sanctions are having very little effect on the country. That is why it would be foolhardy for SA to make the first move by, for example, resorting to import controls. 'This would precipitate retaliatory action' says one source. 'While Reagan and Thatcher are trying to ward off sanctions, we should sit tight.'"

Taxes For RSCs

Radford Jordan on page 6 of The *BUSINESS DAY* writes on the government's scheme for setting up regional services councils (RSCs). "As a representative body it was originally envisaged as the sole meeting ground of all races." "Private enterprise has come out strongly against the RSCs, whose revenues will come entirely from taxes to be paid by businesses." "Members of the councils of existing local authorities have also expressed misgivings about the RSCs, more particularly since these are likely to take over the bulk supply of water and electricity in urban areas, with resulting loss of municipal revenue in the shape of profits from these." "It has been argued on behalf of government that the RSCs do not constitute a new level of government but rather a new development of the local level." "Clearly, even the worst of central governments is indispensible; local governments nearly so, since only through this can genuine contact with members of the public be maintained at the grassroots." "If the creation of RSCs means higher taxes, let these be used to pay for more black housing and services — not for more complicated bureaucratic structures."

BEELD on Foreign Concern

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 17 June says on page 8: "South Africa's major trading partners are greatly concerned about what is eventually going to happen to this country." This is not entirely unselfish as so "many thousands of workers in those countries are dependent for their income on trade with South Africa. Our major trading partners are also the major foreign investors who have invested thousands of millions of rands here." "This is the reality staring President Ronald Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the face. Today the world knows that these two leaders do not speak in circles. Both are known for their pragmatic approach to international affairs, where only one principle counts: the reality of the moment." "It may not be so important to either of them who eventually rules South Africa, but both care that this country is not destroyed in the process."

DIE VADERLAND on Media Restrictions

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 17 June says in an editorial on page 10 that the need for the state of emergency was an economic, political, and social necessity. However, the restrictions placed on the media by the authorities are comprehensive and deliberately vague. "In effect it boils down to censorship, even if the interpretation can be technically different." "But even the strictest restrictions on the media will not prevent rumors and propaganda spread by word of mouth."

No End to Attempts at Violence

A second editorial on the same page says judging from the news released by the Bureau for Information, the planned violent onslaught on 16 June failed, but the stayaway action succeeded. "It is good that the security forces showed they are in fact in a position not only to control the violence but also to prevent plans for revolution. This negated the idea among the revolutionaries that the authorities either could not or did not dare act effectively and meaningfully. However, the stayaways indicate that the radicals in the country exercise great influence, partly as the result of support and partly of intimidation. Monday's success by the security forces can have a decisive effect, but this will not mean an end to attempts at violence. The final solution will still have to be a political one."

SA to Provide Clear Information

Piet Muller, in his "Political *BEELD*" column on page 14 writes that because of the complex nature of government activities, it is essential that governments have information departments which can condense and relay information on what it does and plans to do. It is the task of the information department, he says, "to distill the complicated politics of their countries and bring it daily to the attention of the world." "South Africa has seen fit, in the midst of the most intense hostile propaganda campaign in its history, to dismantle its department of information. In the meantime, we have at least obtained a department of internal information, but overseas we remain defenseless. No notice is taken at all about the government's progress with reform, because the anti-apartheid people convey a very simple message very effectively: Apartheid is evil and its abolition is the world's responsibility." The government's reform message will only be understood if Pretoria states very loud and clear what goal it is striving for. "A clear statement on this will help to give the international community some perspective of where South Africa is heading."

BEELD on Violence Suppression

In an editorial on page 14 *BEELD* asks what can be learned from Soweto Day. The calm of Soweto Day was apparently a combination of two factors: the actions of the security forces and a general feeling that a commemoration of violence can only be held nonviolently. The fact is that South Africa proved on that day that there can be a road of peace if enough people end the war and listen to the voice of reason. "The government's emergency regulations do not have oppression as their goal. Suppression of violence, yes. But beyond (or perhaps within?) the emergency lies a great deal of political initiative. And that is the finding of an alternative road — dialogue and negotiation rather than violence. The sooner the calm of Soweto Day is followed up by bold strides in this direction, the better for this country. A watershed is needed now before South Africans return to the politics of demolition. If this can be linked to the preparedness and self-assurance that characterized Soweto Day, negotiation can take place from a position of strength."

Hope for SA

A second editorial on the same page says the decrease in violence since the declaration of the state of emergency, the dramatic recovery of the rand, and the package of measures announced for stimulating the economy are most welcome. "The move by the authorities to restore law and order was drastic. And if one can differ over the nature of the emergency measures, all have to agree that the uncertainty and instability had to be ended. One has to be grateful that the new measures are apparently having the desired effect. And that effect on confidence cannot be underestimated. Yesterday's package is comprehensive and must necessarily assist the restoration of confidence. Thus, as far as the short term is concerned, the state has done as much as it can. Now it is the turn of the rest of the country. Without the real support of the private sector, the recovery may not be permanent. But most important, the ordinary person can now face the new day with new hope. It is on this hope that the future will be built. South Africa is a rich country. It has enough for all its people. It is now or never."

ZAMBIA

Cuban Official Arrives for Commission, Comments

MB200658 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] In Lusaka, the Cuban vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Lester Rodriguez, has said Cuban supports the firm stand Zambia has taken for dismantling apartheid in South Africa. Mr Rodriguez was speaking shortly on arrival at the Luvfal Ajisfau Nal airport from Burundi. He is in Lusaka to attend the Zambia-Cuba session of the joint permanent commission.

ZIMBABWE

Further on Visit of Mozambique's Samora Machel

uf subheadDelivers Banquet Speech

MB181745 Dakar PANA in English 1658 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, 18 June (ZIANA/PANA) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and President Samora Machel of Mozambique yesterday discussed a new strategy to counter South African aggression. Speaking at a banquet hosted by the acting president of Zimbabwe, Mr Nolan Makombe, in Harare last night Mr Machel made an appeal for more effective and dynamic cooperation among Frontline States.

"[Words indistinct] of optimistic talks held yesterday afternoon with Prime Minister Mugabe," the Mozambican leader.

Mr Makombe said that during Mr Machel's working visit here the governments of the two countries would exchange the ideas on issues of mutual interest and renew and strengthen bonds. Referring to the aims of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, Mr Machel said the war now imposed on South Africa's neighbours by imperialism "through armed bandits" made it necessary to strengthen ties.

"We are now going through the most troublesome and difficult political situation in southern Africa as South Africa continues to attack our countries. South Africa continues to be stubborn in its policy of violence, destabilisation and aggression in defence of apartheid," Mr Machel said.

He added that by following its programme of destruction Pretoria continued to refuse dialogue and that it disparages "efforts and appeals" by the international community toward the elimination of apartheid, the only condition left for establishing peace in southern Africa.

Reminding Zimbabweans that his visit coincided witht he 10th anniversary commemoration of the Soweto uprising in South Africa, the Mozambican leader said the apartheid regime continued to use violence against the people of South Africa.

"The minority regime is cornered in a web it has woven itself by making a national emergency its national policy of security. It tries to moralise and legalise the assassination of women. children and defenceless elderly," he said.

He said the recent attacks on Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia was also "a lesson and reminder" to the Frontline States that they were waging a struggle.

"Apartheid cannot be reformulated," he added. "It must be eliminated. Therefore the struggle continues."

South African aggression was part of the permanent aggression of Frontline States through the use of bandits in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, Mr Machel said, with the aim of destroying economic development and co-operation among SADCC states.

"It is a war of intimidation and terror to allow South Africa to go on on its path of hegemony and supremacy," he said.

Against this background, he added, Zimbabwe and Mozambique's hopes were high that victory was certain and tht the independence of the two countries was "irreversible." "We are combatants permanently in the trenches," Mr Machel said.

Mr Nolan Makombe said earlier that it was "heartening and encouraging" that the leaders and governments of the two countries were involved in finding ways of defeating the regional machinations of apartheid.

"Indeed, the South African-sponsored MNR and Super ZAPU bandits and dissidents must be totally destroyed. The same must go for the bandits who now enjoy the joint sponsorship of Pretoria and Washington, Mr Makombe said.

Mr Makombe called for the intensification of the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia. The demand by Frontline States that the only peaceful pressure left was the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime by the international community, he said, was justified.

"The struggles in South Africa and Namibia are our own struggles too. We all know only too well that no Frontline State can be truly free, independent and secure until the apartheid regime has been totally destroyed," Mr Makombe said.

South Africa is now a "garrison state" which would not last long, he said. "The racist forces have virtually besieged Soweto and other black townships, cut off telephone links and banned press coverage of what they term unrest areas and banned all public and private gatherings inthe townships.

"It is clear to all that the racists intend to massacre the masses, and to hide this gigantic crime from the international community," CDE Makombe warned.

Tours Military Academy

MB191844 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting president of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Machel, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today toured the Zimbabwe military academy, ZAN [Zimbabwe National Army] in Gweru. The two leaders saw target shooting and weapon dismantling and reassembling. They were shown around by the commander o f the army, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo, and the ZNA commandant, Lieutenant colonel (Ben Matiwaza). Also present were the minister of state for defense, Cormade Ernest Kadungure, and senior army officials.

Joins Mugabe in Comments

MB192017 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, has returned back home from Zimbabwe after a 3-day official working visit. Comrade Machel told newsmen before his departure that his delegation has found in the Zimbabwean friends an open spirit and long-standing nostalgia to discuss global, regional and bilateral issues.

Comrade Machel said cooperation with Zimbabwe has no barriers, and as far as military cooperation is concerned, the Mozambican people have in the last 17 years been cooperating with ZANU-PF in the military field, and he is not ashamed of it.

The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said the visit to Zimbabwe by President Machel has provided an opportunity to discuss a wide spectrum of issues, such as apartheid in South Africa, South Africa's intransigence in Namibia, destabilization in Southern Africa, cooperation between the two countries, and the joint bid to eliminate sponsored banditry in the region. In a joint communique, the two leaders directed the immediate implementation of the Beira corridor project, and the rehabilitation of the Limpopo rail line.

Concludes Visit

MB191848 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1650 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 19, SAPA — President Samora Machel of Mozambique today ended a three day "working visit" to Zimbabwe with a tour of the Zimbabwe military cademy and Thornhill Air Force Base at Gweru, escorted by the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. Much of the Mozambican leaders time in Zimbabwe has been devoted to visits to military establishments in the company of Mr Mugabe.

The two leaders were due to address a joint press conference this afternoon before President Machel's scheduled departure at 4 pm. It was shifted at short notice from Harare International Airport to the State Guest House, adjoining Mr Mugabe's official residence. When President Machel was two hours behind time, newsmen were told a communique might be issued later at the airport.

During his Zimbabwean visit President Machel has repeatedly stressed the need for closer military co-operation and unity in order to resist South Africa "destabilisation" of the Front line states.